PUBLISHED ANNUALLY
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways Steam Boats, and Dâks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 53,628—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1905. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

Milkmaid
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Milk

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. 1905. Saturday. 2 P.M.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with.	Tons
28th Oct.	PERSIA	7951	.....	.....
4th Nov.	PENINSULAR	5294	BRITANNIA	6525
11th "	MOLDAVIA	10000	.....	.....
18th "	ORIENTAL	5281	MONGOLIA	10000
25th "	EGYPT	7912	.....	.....
2nd Dec.	PENINSULAR	5294	CHINA	7912
9th "	MOOLTAN	10000	.....	.....
16th "	ORIENTAL	5284	MARMORA	10509
23rd "	ARABIA	7903	.....	.....
30th "	PENINSULAR	5293	MACEDONIA	10312
1906				
6th Jan.	CALEDONIA	7536	.....	.....
13th Jan	ORIENTAL	5281	VICTORIA	6542
20th "	PERSIA	7951	.....	.....
27th "	PENINSULAR	5294	HIMALAYA	6985
3rd Feb.	EGYPT	7912	.....	.....
10th "	ORIENTAL	5284	INDIA	7911
17th "	CHINA	7912	.....	.....
24th "	PENINSULAR	5294	BRITANNIA	6525
3rd Mar.	ARABIA	7903	.....	.....
10th "	ORIENTAL	5284	MOLDAVIA	10509
17th "	MACEDONIA	10312	.....	.....
24th "	PENINSULAR	5293	MONGOLIA	10080
31st "	PERSIA	7951	.....	.....
7th Apl.	ORIENTAL	5282	MOOLTAN	10507
14th "	EGYPT	7912	.....	.....
21st "	PENINSULAR	5294	MARMORA	10576
28th "	CHINA	7912	.....	.....
5th May	ORIENTAL	5284	VICTORIA	6522
12th "	ARABIA	7903	.....	.....
19th "	PENINSULAR	5294	HIMALAYA	6985
26th "	CALEDONIA	7536	.....	.....

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.
Passengers for Brindisi transhipp to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M. on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 o'clock P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on Board the Mail Steamer unless so examined, and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on Board the Mail Steamer.

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The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

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FRANK RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 9th October, 1905.

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LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

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FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
AUSTRALIEN	6,615	Varron	2nd Nov. 1905.
VILLE de la CIOTAT	5,630	Etienne	30th Nov. "
YARRA	4,218	Sellier	28th Dec. "

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT,
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To Sail on or about
NERA	5,876	Schmitz	11th Nov. 1905.
DUMBIA	5,916	Boyer	9th Dec. 1905.

RETURN FARES TO AUSTRALIA.

Available for 24 months.
1st Class Rs. 755, 2nd class Rs. 535, 3rd class Rs. 295.
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They are self adjusting
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They are the acme of comfort and very strong
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STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly, from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed.

Steamer	Tons	Sailing	Date Time. Route.—via.
LINGA	2170	Mon.	30 Oct. 9 a.m. P'Bunder & Cutch.
LAMA	2170	Tues.	31 Oct. 4 p.m. Kathiawar Ports
KOLA	1200	Thurs.	2 Nov. 9 a.m. Cutch Mandvie
LHASA	2170	Fri.	3 Nov. 8 a.m. (direct.)

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "MADURA," 1,950 tons, on MONDAY, 30th Oct. calling at Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Lingo, Bahrein, Kuweit and Bushire.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,200 tons, on THURSDAY, 2nd Nov., calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Kuweit and Mahomera also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Baghdad.

FOR EAST AFRICA AND ADEN.

S. S. "PUTIALA," 3,000 tons, on or about 8th Nov. calling at Seychelles, Zanzibar, Mombasa, Lamu and Aden.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "SCINDIA," 2,700 tons, on or about 8th November.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements Mauritius, Australia and New Zealand, apply to :—

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
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27th October, 1905.

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Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

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UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH
THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORTSAID,

DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons	To sail on
IMPERATRIX.	G. Ghezzo	4,191	1st Nov. 1905.
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st Dec. "
IMPERATRIX.	G. Ghezzo	4,191	1st Jan. 1905.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 500	Rs. 340	Rs. 150

Takes Passengers to East African ports with transhipment at Aden.

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about.
GISELA	G. Damianovich	4,937	28th Oct. 1905
† PERSIA	P. Cragliotto	5,935	5th Nov. "
† SILESIA	L. de Stabile	5,000	5th Dec. "
*† THESEE	D. Mastrogiro	5,005	25th Dec. "

* Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Fiume.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class, Rs. 600, 2nd Class Rs. 480, Saloon Rs. 320.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued Via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd, and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares.

Passengers to VENICE transhipp at TRIESTE to another Steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours across the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
NIPPON	L. Soloh	5,316	28th Oct.

For further particulars regarding passages.
Apply to
E. SCARPA, Agent General,
Sassoon House, 51, Dhurum Gate street, Fort, Bombay.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILINGS from BOMBAY to MARSEILLES & LIVERPOOL.

The following sailings have been arranged :—

Steamers.	Captain.	Tonnage.	Date.
CIRCASSIA	Alex. Haig	6715	2nd Nov.
OLYMPIA	C. F. Osborne, R.N.R.	5124	25th Nov.
SCINDIA	Shafto Abrey	5105	9th Dec.
MASSILIA	J. Thomson	5031	28th Dec.
BRITANNIA	G. R. Garlick	3094	31st Jan. 1906.
CIRCASSIA	Alex. Haig	6715	8th Feb.

Bombay to Suez	Rs. 350
Bombay to Port Said	Rs. 380
Bombay to Marseilles	Rs. 525
Bombay to Liverpool (all the way by sea)	Rs. 550
Bombay to London overland from Marseilles and including 1st class rail ticket across the Continent	Rs. 600
Bombay to New York	Rs. 720
Return ticket to Liverpool (all the way by sea)	Rs. 900
Return ticket to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	Rs. 950

Note.—Return tickets by Steamers marked * are Rs. 50 less than the above say Rs. 850 and Rs. 900 respectively.

All Return Tickets are available for 2 years.

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Agents. BOMBAY.

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HORSES shod on the most approved principles with Shoes made on the premises of specially imported iron, under the immediate supervision of a first class ENGLISH FARRIER.

ARABS and C.-BREDS broken to Single (Rs. 15) and Double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15) Walers broken to Single Harness or Saddle (Rs. 25) Double Harness (Rs. 50.) Troublesome horses charged extra.

HORSES standing at Livery on Commission Sale or for treatment, Rs. 35 per mensem including Syce. Stable rent charged on all horses, fed by owners, at Rs. 5 per mensem. Commission on horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Examination and Certificate Rs. 10. Verbal opinion as to Soundness, Rs. 5.

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Horses Arrived from and Shipped by every despatch Boat. Horses and Carriages of every description bought and sold on Commission.

HOTEL WINDSOR,
VICTORIA STREET, WESTMINSTER,
LONDON, S. W., ENGLAND.
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Unfailing Painkiller for Dyspepsia, Diarrhœa, Cholera, Cramp, Epilepsy, Eruptive Fevers, etc.

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PURE and GENUINE LUCCA OIL of the OLIVES for TABLE and CULINARY Purposes.
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	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	21 10	48 8	36 6	30 7	64 5	47 6	37 11	20
21	22 1	49 4	36 14	30 15	64 6	47 8	37 13	21
22	22 9	50 0	37 7	31 7	64 8	47 10	37 15	22
23	23 1	50 12	38 0	31 15	64 9	47 12	38 1	23
24	23 9	51 8	38 10	32 7	64 11	47 14	38 4	24
25	24 12	52 5	39 4	33 0	64 13	48 0	38 7	25
26	24 11	53 2	39 15	33 9	64 15	48 3	38 10	26
27	25 5	54 0	40 10	34 2	65 1	48 6	38 14	27
28	25 15	54 14	41 5	34 12	65 4	48 9	39 2	28
29	26 9	55 13	42 1	35 6	65 7	48 12	39 6	29
30	27 4	56 13	43 13	36 0	65 10	49 0	39 11	30
31	27 15	57 13	43 10	36 11	65 13	49 4	40 0	31
32	28 11	58 14	44 7	37 6	66 0	49 8	40 6	32
33	29 8	59 15	45 4	38 2	66 4	49 13	40 12	33
34	30 6	61 1	46 2	38 15	66 8	50 2	41 3	34
35	31 5	62 4	47 1	39 12	66 1	50 8	41 10	35
36	32 5	63 8	48 0	40 10	67 2	50 14	42 2	36
37	33 5	64 12	49 0	41 9	67 8	51 5	42 11	37
38	34 6	66 1	50 1	42 8	67 14	51 12	43 5	38
39	35 8	67 6	51 3	43 8	68 4	52 5	43 15	39
40	36 11	68 12	52 5	44 9	68 11	52 14	44 10	40
41	38 0	70 3	53 8	45 11	69 3	53 8	45 6	41
42	39 6	71 11	54 12	46 14	69 12	54 3	46 3	42
43	40 13	73 4	56 1	48 2	70 6	55 0	47 3	43
44	42 5	74 13	57 6	49 7	71 0	55 14	48 4	44
45	43 14	76 7	58 12	50 13	71 11	56 10	49 6	45

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PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION

Suit No. 303 of 1902.

DORABJI JAMSETJI TATA and another ... .Plaintiffs.

vs.

RANCHORDAS GIRDHARDAS and others ....Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute made in the above Suit and bearing date the 10th day of July, 1905, the following immoveable property will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION, by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office, in the Court House, on TUESDAY, the 7th day of November, 1905, at the hour of Three o'clock in the afternoon.

PARTICULARS.

All the estate, right, title and interest of the Plaintiffs and of the defendants abovenamed in the following property, namely:—All that piece of land or ground partly hilly containing by admeasurement twenty-four thousand eight hundred and fifty-two square yards or thereabouts, (whereof two pieces admeasuring respectively 1093 and 1902 square yards are described as Inam land in the earlier title deeds), registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 747, Collector's New No. 1237 and New survey No. 2388, together with the messuages and tenements standing thereon. Assessed by the Municipality under Ward Nos. 117 (2) 117 (3), 1299, 1300, 1301, (1) 1298, (2) 1298 (3) 1298 (4), 1297 (2), 1297, (3) 1301, 1297, 1301, Street Nos. 452A, 452B, 217, 218, 219, 219A, 219B, 220, 220A, 220 A, 221 222, 223, all which premises are situate at Sewree in the City and Registration District of Bombay, and are bounded on or towards the North by the property of Haji Mahomed Hajee Abdool Kurrim, on or towards the South by the property of Jehangir Nusserwanji Wadia, on or towards the east by the Public Road leading to Jackeria Bunder and on or towards the west partly by the property of the late Jamsetji Nusserwanji Tata and partly by the property of Sorabji Nowrojji Wadia together with all Buildings, houses and outhouses standing thereon.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made at the Office of the Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. ARDESIR, HORMUSJI, DINSHAW & Co. Attorneys for the Plaintiff's abovenamed at No. 29 Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 9th day of October, 1905.

A. K. OLIVER,
Commissioner.

POLICE ORDER.

AS the DIWALI FESTIVAL is now approaching the Public are hereby cautioned against letting off or throwing FIRE WORKS on or near any Public street, Road or thoroughfare and are informed that any one committing a BREACH of the law in this respect will be taken into custody by the Police and dealt with according to law. The Police have been directed to strictly enforce this order.

H. G. GELL,
Commissioner of Police.

Police Commissioner's Office,
Bombay, 18th October, 1905.

LOST OR STOLEN.

NOTICE is hereby given that 9 CURRENCY NOTES of Rs. 1,000 each bearing Nos. MA 25, 53761, 73955, 90033, 90993, 90991, 86630, 74422, 37302, and 34803 and ONE CURRENCY NOTE of Rs. 20 have been LOST or STOLEN, on the 25th inst., between the Nations Bank of India Ltd. and Currency Bank. Any person giving information to the Undersigned leading to the recovery of the said Notes, will be REWARDED.

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Hubli, 10th October, 1905.

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HERBERT GABIT MANSON, late Lieutenant 108th Infantry, Mhow.
BERNARD HEWETT, late Manager, Bank of Bengal, Bombay.

All persons having claims against, being indebted to, or holding property belonging to the abovenamed estates are hereby requested to state their claims, pay their debts and hand over such property to the Undersigned forthwith. All claims must be sent to the Undersigned within one month from the date of this advertisement or the expiration of the said period the assets of the estates will be distributed and claims received after that period will not be recognised.

J. SANDERS SLATER,
Administrator-General.

Administrator-General's Office,
High Court, Bombay, the 3rd day of October, 1905.

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A SAFE REMEDY
FOR ALL
SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES.

If you suffer from any disease due to be impure state of the Blood, FROM WHATEVER CAUSE ARISING, you should test the value of Clarke's Blood Mixture, the world-famed Blood Purifier and Restorer. This medicine has 40 years' reputation, and is to-day more popular than ever, the reason of this being undoubtedly because this wonderful remedy does what it professes to do—IT CURES SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES PERMANENTLY.

Clarke's Blood Mixture

IS THE FINEST BLOOD PURIFIER EVER DISCOVER

It is warranted to cleanse the blood from all impurities, from whatever cause arising. For

SCROFULA,	BAD LEGS,
SCURVY,	BLOTCHES,
ECZEMA,	SPOTS,
BLOOD POISON,	BLACKHEADS,
ULCERS,	PIMPLES,
SKIN & BLOOD DISEASES,	AND SORES OF ALL KINDS

it is a safe and Permanent Remedy.

It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.

NOTE This mixture is pleasant to the taste and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, from infancy to old age, and the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

Thousands of wonderful cures have been effected by it.

TRIED MANY THINGS WITHOUT BENEFIT UNTIL I TOOK CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

Mr. F. E. Lewis, 48, Bridge Street Row, Chester writes:—"Just a line in favour of Clarke's Blood Mixture. I had eczema for seven months, and tried many things without benefit until I took your remedy. After the eighth bottle I was quite well again. Please accept this letter as a token of gratitude to your wonderful 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.'"—June 13, 1903.

IMPURITIES IN THE BLOOD.—"We have seen hosts of letters from all sorts and conditions of people, in which the writers acknowledge the benefit they have received from Clarke's Blood Mixture, which as a curative agent cannot be too highly estimated, since it cleanses and clears the blood from all impurities, and restores it to its normal condition." This is a good testimonial from the *Family Doctor*, the popular medical weekly, which goes on further to say: "It is certainly the finest blood purifier that science and skill have brought to light, and we can with the utmost confidence recommend it to our subscribers and the public generally."

Sold by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World.

ASK FOR...

CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE

and beware of worthless imitations and substitutes.

MR. N. P. KHARAG writes:—"Singer's

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL....£1,200,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £600,000
RESERVE FUND.....£525,000

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FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, on Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed as 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principle Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

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HARRY S. JOHNSTON,
Acting Manager.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

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THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the worlds buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE, issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

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Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

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GEORGE MILLER,
Acting Agent.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.,

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....	Yen 24,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	,, 18,000,000
ORDINARY RESERVE FUND..	,, 9,940,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FOR SILVER FUNDS	,, 800,000

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.

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CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

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THE GORAKHPUR BANK, LD.

GORAKHPUR
ESTABLISHED 1895

Authorized Capital.....	Rs. 3,00,000
Reserve Fund	,, 90,000

Shares of Rs. 100 each are available at Rs. 120. Dividend declared at Rs. 9 per cent. p. a.

Banking business of every description transacted.

Deposits received in Fixed and Prudential accounts and interest paid half yearly.

For Rules of business, etc., apply to

MAHADEVA PRASAD,
MANAGER AND SECRETARY.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,000,000
Sterling Reserve Fund	$ 100,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 5,500,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,000,000

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J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager.

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JARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt).
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BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SAN FRANCISCO.
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

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Are received for 12 months and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

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VETARZO BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD.

This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics is without equal in all cases of defective nerve power, whether induced by worry, overwork, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and ha-te or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits mental and bodily prostration, nauseaus and to all weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, impaired vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, night sweats, and all other plagues of brain and nerve exhaustion, are successfully combated by this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c.; restores the failing energies, and imparts new life and vigour to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.

VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE.

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, carbuncles, ringworm, and unsightly patches, &c. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, discharges, secondary symptoms, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

CAUTION.—Ask for "VETARZO Brain and Nerve Food," or VETARZO Blood Medicine," whichever is required, and see that you get them, as unprincipled vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations usually their own manufacture, for the sake of extra profit. Price in England, 2/9 and 4/6. Every genuine bottle of these medicines bears the British Government Stamp with the words "VETARZO REMEDIES" impressed thereon, in white letters on a red ground, by direction of His Majesty's Hon. Commissioners. Registered Trade Mark "VETARZO." Legal proceedings will be taken against persons pirating.

COMMON SENSE IN A NUTSHELL.—A new medical work on the causes and most scientific and effectual means of self-cure ever discovered for nervous exhaustion, depression of spirits, want of rest and energy, &c., with practical observations on marriage and full directions for removing certain disqualifications that destroy the happiness of wedded life. It also treats on urinary derangements, secondary symptoms, stricture, &c., and no sufferer should fail to avail himself of its contents. Post free six penny stamps (English or Colonial), from THE NEVILL MEDICAL VETARZO REMEDIES Co., 8, Bond Street, Claremont Square, London, W.C., or of Agents for above medicines. Price 10 annas Post Free.

These medicines were formerly advertised and sold under the name of VITALIZO. The Extraordinary Blood Medicine VITALIZO. See Special Notice arrangement found every bottle of these preparations.

TO PRODUCE HIGH CLASS AERATED WATERS
Use only Essences, Colours, etc., manufactured by
W. J. BUSH & CO., LTD.,
ASH GROVE, HACKNEY, LONDON.
"The Oldest Essence Distillers in the World."

W. J. BUSH & Co. have had great experience in supplying Regimental Aerated Water Factories in India, Egypt, Malta, South Africa, etc., and are prepared to give full information to Mess Presidents of Regiments who wish to provide Aerated Waters of a really wholesome quality.

W. J. BUSH & Co.'s manufactures are sold by all the best merchants throughout India, Burma and Ceylon.

PRICE LISTS AND SAMPLES ON APPLICATION.

Recipes and full information for the manufacture of Aerated Waters free with first order.

BOOTE'S TILES

A LADY TYPIST.

Offers Real Help—

Our Readers continue to show extraordinary interest in the series of Opinions and Experiences of the People which appear here at short intervals, and we are assured by numberless correspondents that the information is an invaluable help to them. Practical evidence of the utility of these Opinions is contained in a letter received from Miss O. E. W., a Lady Typist, who writes from Aston Manor. Miss W. says that she was compelled to give up business owing to nervous collapse resulting from overwork. Failing to obtain relief from her doctor, and noticing *how Universal is the belief in Phosferine*, she decided to try the effect of the renowned Tonic. The immediate and permanent relief which followed the administration of Phosferine enabled Miss W. to resume her business almost at once, and so grateful is the young lady that she offers to help in every possible way to make known the remarkable and unfailing curative properties of Phosferine.

And Wants it Known.

Miss O. E. W.—, Aston Manor, writes:—"It gives me great pleasure to be able to testify to the excellence of your wonderful nerve remedy Phosferine. I have derived infinite benefit from the use of it, and have recommended it to many of my friends. I suffered very severely with my nerves for some considerable time, and I am glad to say that through the aid of Phosferine I am decidedly better and shall certainly do my best to make it more widely known. I had suffered for some time with verysevere pains in my head. I went to the doctor but got little or no relief and was induced to try Phosferine, which I did with most satisfactory results. I have taken three bottles and feel quite myself again, in fact, decidedly better than I have felt for at least 12 months." I am a Typist and find it exceedingly trying to the Nerves. During the heaviest week I had since I have been to business (which is just over four years) my nerves suddenly gave way without any warning whatever. I had to give up business for some time and could not bear to hear anyone speak or move. It was the most horrible experience I have ever had, but in future I shall know what remedy to try. Allow me to again express my very high opinion of Phosferine and assure you that I shall always recommend it to my friends."—Feb. 14, 1905.

The Royal Example.

Phosferine is used by the Royal Families of Europe which, in plain language, means that every user of Phosferine knows and feels that the Tonic is commended by the greatest living Physicians.

PHOSFERINE

The Greatest of all Nerve Tonics.

A PROVEN REMEDY FOR Lassitude, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Indigestion, Backache, Mental Exhaustion, Brain-Fag, Premature Decay, Nervous Debility, Sleeplessness, Influenza, and all disorders consequent upon a reduced state of the nervous system.

The Remedy of Kings.

Phosferine has been supplied by Royal Commands

To the Royal Family, H.I.M. the Empress of Russia, H.M. the King of Greece, H.M. the Queen of Roumania, H.I.M. the Dowager Empress of Russia, H.I.M. the Grand Duchess Olga of Russia. And the Principal Royalty and Aristocracy throughout the World.

Propts., Ashton & Parson's 17, Farringdon Rd., London, Eng. Price in Great Britain, bottles, 1/1½, 2/9 and 4/6. Sold by all Chemists, Stores, &c. The 2/9 size contains nearly four times the 1/1½ size.

TEAS,
Fragrant and refreshing.
COFFEES,
Fresh and
Stimulating.

LIPTON, Ltd.

WHISKIES.
Perfection.
PROVISIONS,
always fresh and
good alike.

PANDIT D. GOPALACHARY'S AYURVEDIC PLAGUE REMEDIES

A POSITIVE cure for all sorts of Plague Fevers and Buboes.

Haimadipanakam, mixture for all kinds of Plague Fever, in 2 sizes, Price Re. 1 and 10 Ans.

Satadhouta Ghritam, to be rubbed over the Plague Bubo, in 2 sizes, Price As. 12 and 8.

Testimonials.

The Under-Secretary to the Government of Mysore, Mr. Anantaswamy Rao, says: "I found the mixture miraculously efficacious."

The Dt. Forest Officer, Gordon Hadfield Esq., Ooty, says: "Out of 40 plague cases I treated, 37 got all right. These medicines were most excellent and efficacious."

Robert Bake, Esq, Kullakamby, writes on 13-6-04: "..... The ointment has the effect of dissolving the bubo, which is a great boon where medical aid is not procurable....."

Numerous other testimonials.

All other Ayurvedic medicines always in stock. Catalogue of medicines post free on application.

Pandit D. Gopalacharlu, Ayurvedic Doctor and Senior Physician, S. K. P. D., Hospital; Professor, S. K. P. D., Ayurvedic College, Madras; and Examiner, Mysore Ayurveda Vidyat Examinations.

THE MADRAS.
AYURVEDIC LABORATORY,
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Loudest, Largest and Best Chime bell made. Size, 32 inches.

SEABROOK BROS. 32, 33, 34, Peerless

STOMACH AND LIVER DISORDERS
ARE RADICALLY CURED BY
ACORIDINE.
THE INFALLIBLE INDIGESTION CURE.

An excellent preparation for all stomachic affections arising from debility or want of tone in the digestive organs.

It affords immediate relief in cases of DYSPEPSIA, and its effects in Torpid Liver and Constipation are marvellously beneficial.

Rs. 1-4 per bottle.

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BEYNON & CO.,
ENGLISH CHEMISTS, BOMBAY.

PRINCE OF WALES HOTEL.
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE,
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Further extensions and renovations.
Rooms airy and commodious
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Rates from Rs. 2-8 to Rs. 4-0 per day.
Special arrangements for monthly Boarders and Families making a prolonged stay.
Cuisine a Speciality.
Apply to the MANAGER.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT,
AND SUMMARY OF TRADE

Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Office on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.
The Bombay Price Current contains—
A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, &c.
Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week.
Imports and Exports of Bullion.
Comparative Summaries of Exports from Bombay up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period, as far back as 1897 and 1904 respectively.
Comparative Summaries of Imports, of Piece-Goods, and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month, and the same period, as far back as 1897 and 1904, respectively.
Share Lists and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and Arrivals and Departures of Vessels during the Week.
Charters and Engagements.
Annual Subscription in advance...Rs. 10.
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CLARKE'S B. 41. PILLS.

A warranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel, Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Vide Testimonials.

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A. J. COMBRIDGE & CO.,
Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, Oct. 16.

The Bombay mails of the 15th inst., arrived at Brindisi, to-day.

SECURITIES—

2½ per cent. Consols	£33 7-16	=	—3-16
3 do. Rentes	459 1-2	=	—1-4
3½ do. Indian Sterling Loan	103 3-4	=	—1-4
3 ½d per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	855 7-8	=	—1 16

SILVER—

Spot in London	28 7-8	=	unchanged
3 months bonds	28 5-16	=	do
Spot in New York	64 3-4	=	do

EXCHANGES—

Paris cheques	25 15 1-2	=	do
Berlin "	20 46 1-2	=	+ 1-4
New York Demand	4 87	=	+ 1-8

DISCOUNTS—

Bank of England	4	per cent =	unchanged
3 months sight Bank bills	4	per cent =	do
6 " " Fine Trade Bills	3 7-8	per cent =	do
9 " " Fine Trade Bills	4 1-2	per cent =	+ 1-8
6 months sight Fine Trade Bills	4 1-2	per cent =	+ 1-8

INTEREST—

Day to day loans	3 7-8	per cent =	unchanged
7 day markets loans	4 7-8	per cent =	do

SUGAR—

German granulated 1st marks 10 2 1-4 Oct. done quiet but steady

In Liverpool.—Cotton Market closed easier. East Indian steady. Manchester firm. Total Sales 10,000. Spot 5·81 plus 5. Egyptian F. G. F. Brown 8. Sold on speculation and for export 1000. Imports 5,000. Futures closed easier.

Oct-Nov.	Nov-Dec	Dec.-Jan.
5·65	5·60	5·71
+9	+9	+10
Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apl.
5·74	5·76	5·78
+10	+11	+11
Apl.-May	May-June	June-July
5·79	5·80	5·81
+11	+11	+11

Receipts at U S Ports 46,000
Do last Year 52,151
Exports to Great Britain 25,000
Do. do Continent 21,000

IN NEW YORK—

Spot ..... 10 67 unchanged
Futures, month of Dec ..... 1·03 = 27
Do. do. March ..... 10·64 = 24

a Declined owing to weak cables and to bear pressure and bulls unloading.

IN NEW ORLEANS—

Spot	10 11-16 + 1-8
Futures, month of Jan	10·60—17
Do. do. April	10·38—17
Tone at close	steady

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay for the 24 hours, ending at 6 p.m. on Thursday, 26th Oct. 1905 :—

Cotton	1,944 bales.
Wheat	18,375 owts.
Linseed	381 do
Rape, Rai and Mustard	232 do
Gingellyseed	1,375 do
Poppyseed	nil
Groundnuts	140 do
Castorseed	2,025 do
Rice	35,917 do
Myrabollams	1,552 do
Cottonseed	1,985 do
Mowraseed	2,304 do
Gram	2,824 do
Joowar	5,433 do
Maize	15 do

IMPORTS OF TREASURE,

Gold Bullion, Rs. 7,37,320
Gold Coin, Rs. 37,500
Silver Bullion, Rs. 4,15,963
Rice from Moldavia from London

BOMBAY, FRIDAY, OCT. 27.

ONLY a few scattered showers of rain are reported throughout the Peninsula during the past week. The impending cyclone referred to in our last mail report filled up in the Arabian Sea and did not bring the much needed rain to the land. Weather conditions are rapidly becoming similar to those prevailing in the cold weather months and the chances of a further rainfall in the interior, to assist sowings for the Rabi crops, are diminishing.

A moderate speculative business in Oilseeds is passing in the bazaar and prices are maintained above home parity. This is mainly due to the absence of rain in the growing districts.

Reports of cotton crops continue very favorable and arrivals of Kuppas are commencing in the Khandeish and Berar districts. The quality of these early arrivals in districtly good.

The money market is slightly easier. Funds have increased in Calcutta after the Durga Poojs holidays. Council Bill allotments are very heavy for the present season, but big applications continue to be received, and the weekly allotments are very strong. This is largely due to Far Eastern requirements being financed through Council Bills. Rupee Paper has declined since last mail and the silver market remains steady with a small up country demand.

The following are the detailed Cotton Crop reports referred to in our last mail issue.

North-West Frontier Province (0·3 per cent.) now reports the same area as estimated in August, namely 37,000 acres, as compared with 49,400 acres finally returned last year, or a decrease of 25 per cent. The condition of the standing crop is generally good, and the outturn is expected to be about average.

Punjab (10·8 per cent.), now estimates the area to be 1,562,800 acres as compared with 1,580,000 acres finally returned last year. The general drought in August, has caused great injury to unirrigated cotton particularly in the Delhi division. Several districts have also complained of damage by caterpillars. Prospects though much improved by the September rain are generally below the average especially on unirrigated land. The Jhind State reports an area of 32,000 acres, the irrigated crop being in good condition. No return has been received from any other Native State.

United Provinces (10 per cent.). No definite information regarding the area sown is as yet available beyond what was said in the first forecast: the area is about the normal or 10 per cent. below last year's figure (1,200,000) acres. The rainfall in August, was seriously deficient: the crop, however, benefited considerably by the rain in September. Where irrigation has been possible, the crop is likely to be equal if not superior to the normal yield, but the dry crop has been in many places a partial, and in some places a total, failure.

Ajmer-Merwara (0·3 per cent.) now reports 27,000 acres sown up to date. The total area cultivated last year was 51,600 acres. Owing to insufficient rainfall the condition of the crop is very poor and prospects are gloomy.

Central Provinces and Berar (34·3 per cent.) now report a total area of 4,917,000 acres (1,642,000 in the Central Provinces and 3,275,000 in Berar) as compared with 4,501,000 acres (1,492,000 in the Central Provinces and 3 009,000 in Berar) for last year. This represents an increase of 256,000 acres or 8 per cent. As reported in the August forecast, the season, though late, is favourable; and although some damage has been done by want of rain in August, the present prospects of the crop are good.

Hyderabad now estimates an area of 2,713,000 acres, (1,874,000 under early cotton, and 839,000 under late cotton) which is an increase of 84,000 acres or 3 per cent over the corresponding estimate of last year. Prospects had much improved by the good rain in August and September, but from the middle of the last month rains have held off, and this may affect the outturn. The general prospects are, however, fairly good.

In Madras (14 per cent.) the total area sown in the raiyatwari villages up to the end of September, is reported to be 734,700 acres (105,900 under early crop and 618,800 under late crop)—an increase of 258,500 acres or 55 per cent. as compared with the corresponding date of last year, and 15 per cent. above the average of the last five years. The increase is attributed to seasonable rainfall. Villages other than raiyatwari report a total area of 24,300 acres, but the returns are incomplete. The condition and prospects of both the early and late crops are reported to be generally fair.

COTTON.

The upward movement which commenced at the end of last week has been continued, under the influence of fresh scares, reported damage to crop by rain and bullish ginners' figures. Prices in Liverpool for early deliveries have risen 40 to 50 points, while the more distant positions show a gain of 30 points. Spot cotton has also participated in the rise, and the quotation for Middling Americans has been advanced 40 points. Whether the present rise is justified by the weather conditions is a matter of opinion, but it does not appear that the crop prospects have seriously been unfavourable, but whether the big rise in price is justified it is too early to say.

The following are the daily closing spot prices of Middling Americans in Liverpool and New York since our last mail report.

	Liverpool.	New York.
Oct. 20th	5·42	10·40
" 21st	5·54	10·40
" 23rd	5·62	10·50
" 24th	5·77	10·65
" 25th	5·76	10·65
" 26th	5·81	10·65

In New Orleans the price of spot cotton has advanced to 10 11/16 cents.

The following are the daily closing quotations for futures, Liverpool, Dec.-Jan. and New York December.

	Liverpool.	New York.
Oct. 20th	5·49	10·17
" 21st	5·49	10·03
" 23rd	5·57	10·29
" 24th	5·79	10·41
" 25th	5·81	10·60
" 26th	5·71	10·33

The report of cotton ginned issued by the U. S Census Bureau under date October 18th, is as follows, compared with previous years.

1905	4,970,728	Running bales.
1904	6 508,137	do do
1903	3,839 927	do. do.
1902	5,925,872	do. do.

Our local market has followed the erratic movements of the governing markets, as rises and falls of Rs. 5 and 6 per candy in the course of an hour or so were reported in the "Suttah" Bazaar. A fairly large business has been reported which would have been much larger, had sellers come out to meet the demand. The margin between Americans and Surats is fairly wide and the Continental demand for the latter is increasing. Japan, however, is comparatively out of the market as the large shipments early in the year have gone to swell stocks in Japanese ports, and the supply for the present is in excess of the demand. Our local mills are also well supplied with stocks and the late rise in prices has not been followed by any large increase in the demand. There is, however, a fair enquiry for forward deliveries, February to May of next year, and some lines were put through at full rates.

We quote as follows for new crops: Rs.

Bengals Fully-Good January		190
Bengals M. G. Fine November		201
do. do. December		201
do. do. January		203
Berars-fair staple M. G Fine January		211
Nagpur M. G. Fine	do.	217
Dumangaum M. G. Fine	do.	215
Khandeish M.G. Fully-Good	do.	201
Broach M. G. Good March		230 1-2

COTTON STATISTICS. Bales.

Receipts for the week	12,340
Receipts from 1st Oct to 26th October	27,747
Shipments for the week to Europe	18,548
Do Chinа, Japan, and Coast Ports	1,587
Total	20,135
Total Shipments from 1st Oct. to 26th October.	
Europe	46,221
Japan	1,116
China	nil
Coast Ports	1,218
Total	48,555
Afloat in harbour for Europe	7,698 bales
China, Japan, and Coast Ports	900

RUBBER—
Para Rubber 5-2 1-2 Value
WHEAT—
Strong Nothing offering
RAPESEED—
Brown 26 October buyers
LINSEED—
Linseed Bold 40 + 1-2 October sellers

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone—easier.
Estimated sale ..... 10,000 bales
Imports ..... 4,800 "

Oct.-Nov.	Nov-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.
5·37	5·33	5·63
—3	—3	—3
Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-April
5·58	5·63	5·70
—3	—3	—3
April-May	May-June	June July
5.71	5·72	5·73
—3	—3	—3

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

LINSEED.—The market is firm owing to deficiency of rain in the growing districts and a better demand in Europe. After the settlement of the last Sattah the price has been recovering and exporters are in the market to a small extent to cover their shipments. The quantity available for shipment is said to be 10,000 tons against 25/30,000 tons last year. New crop prospects are not satisfactory and Native Merchants are forward buyers. We quote :—

Ready	Rs. 6 14
December	" 7 4
April May	" 7 1

RAPESEED.—Market is strong owing to scarcity of stocks and good demand from home. Business is very limited as good qualities are not available. The shipments for the closing season do not exceed 30 per cent. of last year's shipments. The crops were badly damaged by frost in January and February last, while new crop prospects are not good at present owing to the scarcity of rain. We quote :—

Yellow Guzerat	Rs. 7 2
Brown Delhi	" 6 10
Brown Cawnpore	" 6 9

POPPYSEED.—In sympathy with other oilseeds this market is also firm. The stocks are small and prices are advancing. We quote :—

Ready	Rs. 7 6

TILSEED.—Supplies are coming in slowly and local dealers pay higher prices than exporters. The outturn of this season's crop is scarcely expected to exceed 50 per cent. of that of last year which was also a very small one. The market closes steady.

COTTONSEED.—Market steady, sellers meet the demand at Rs. 16 per candy for October-November and business is reported on a moderate scale. Prices are likely to remain steady in consequence of scarcity of fodder.

CASTORSEED.—A good business was done during the past week and prices remain steady. Crop accounts for this, as for other seeds are not cheerful. We quote Rs. 27-8.

GROUNDNUTS.—New crop prospects are poor on account of reduced area and scanty rain.

WHEAT.—The position is unaltered pending the fall of rain in the Punjab, local prices are above parity and business for export is very limited.

Week's Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay.

Cotton	12,340 bales.
Wheat	122,814 cwts.
Linseed	9,827 "
Rape, Rai and Mustard	7,497 "
Gingelly seed	22,971 "
Poppy seed	199 "
Groundnuts	1,349 "
Castorseed	17,905 "
Rice	47,653 "
Myrabollams	7,415 "
Cottonseed	32,090 "
Mowraseed	7,800 "
Gram	30,413 "
Joowar	15,090 "
Maize	334 "

SEEDS.—Markets practically closed.
LINSEED—Tone firm.

	Rs. a. p.
Ready	6 14 0
Forward Dec.	7 3 0

RAPESEED.—Tone strong.

Brown Cawnpore Ready	6 10 0
Yellow Guzerat Ready	7 2 0

POPPYSEED—Tone firm.

Ready	7 0 0

CASTORSEED—Tone steady.

Ready	27 1-2

GINGELLYSEED—Tone firm, but inactive.

Howree Khandesh	39	8 0
15 per cent Mixed	38	0 0

FREIGHT.

Market is quiet with only a small enquiry from shippers. Bookings are reported for Antwerp at 11s 9d to 11s 9d, for Genoa at 14s to 14s. 6d., and for Hamburg at 13s to 13s 6d ready shipment.

Forward quotations are nominally as follows :—

November	12s.
December	12s. 6d.
January	13s.
February	13s. 6d.
March to June	14s.

The steamer Diego Suarez is reported, fixed at 12s two p. p. November loading.

MONEY.

BANK RATE—

Bank of England	since 23th Sept.	4 per cent.
Bank of Bombay	do. 17th Aug.	4 " do.
Bank of Bengal	do. 29th Sept.	5 do.
Bank of Madras	do. 10th July	4 do.

The following is the Weekly Statement of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending 21st October, as compared with that of the 14th October :—

LIABILITIES.

Public Deposits	Rs	12,72,193 Decrease
Other Deposits	"	10,19,042 Decrease
Sundries	"	74,573 Increase

ASSETS.

Government Securities	Rs.	3,936 Decrease
Other Authorised Securities	"	10,432 Decrease
Credits on Securities	"	6,19,501 Decrease
Loans, do.	"	25,33,291 Increase
Bills discounted & purchased	"	7,44,491 Increase
Balance with other Banks	"	4 89,935 Increase
Sundries	"	1 528 Increase
Cash	"	53,61,021 Decrease

These figures show an increase of about 36 lakhs in the trade demand.

The Bank of Bengal weekly cash balance shows a rise of 57 lakhs and that of the Bank of Madras a rise of 1 1/4 lakhs. There is a slightly easier tone in the money market during the past week, probably due to the large Council Bill allotments. No change has been made in the Presidency Banks' official rate of discount for short dated deposits in Calcutta.

COUNCIL BILLS.

The Government of Council Bills sold during the week ending on Tuesday evening, was one crore of Rupees. At the weekly allotment on Wednesday, one crore and twenty lakhs was put up for tender, and of this amount 85 1/2 lakhs was taken up in Bills at Rs. 4 1/32d. and 34 1/2 lakhs in telegraphic transfers at Rs. 4 1/16d. tenders at these rates receiving 12 per cent. No extra allotments are advised and for next week the amount advertised is unchanged at Rs. 1,20,00,000.

The mail of the 13th October brings £80,000 silver and £70,000 gold to Bombay and £70,000 silver and £10,000 for Calcutta; also the following Council Bills :—

Calcutta	Rs.	50,00,000
Bombay	"	9,50,000
Madras	"	2,90,000
Total	Rs.	63,30,000

The mail of the 20th October brings £80,000 silver and £50,000 gold to Bombay and the following Council Bills :—

Calcutta	Rs.	47,30,000
Bombay	"	8,40,000
Madras	"	5,90,000
Total	Rs.	61,60,000

The mail of the 27th October brings £30,000 silver and £50,000 gold to Bombay, also £30,000 silver and £10,000 gold for Calcutta, and the following Council Bills :—

Calcutta	Rs.	60,00,000
Bombay	"	13 00,000
Madras	"	2,50,000
Total	Rs.	75,50,000

EXCHANGE.

The sterling exchange market is very firm at last mail quotations. The continued firmness in London, discounts makes Banks chary buyers at any thing below current rates for Usance Bills, and we hear of little doing except in ready delivery. In Bank paper quotations are all unchanged, and there is a moderate enquiry for near forward deliveries. Far Eastern exchange is very steady following the course of silver.

EXCHANGE.—Tone steady.

Bank T. T.		1s. 4 1-32d
Bank Demand		1s 4 1-16d.
Credit Bills 3 Months Sight	D.A.	1s. 4 5-16d.
Do. do	do. do.	1s. 4 15-32d. to 7-16d.
French Francs 3 do.	do.	170 3-4
Marseilles 3 do.	do.	139
Hongkong 30 Days Sight		143 1-2
Shanghai 30 do.	do.	200
Japan 30 do.	do.	149 1-2

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

The Rupee Paper market was quiet throughout the week and has declined to Rs. 98-5 for ready and forward deliveries. Budleas are being made at about par. Local Corporation bonds are unchanged at last mail quotations :

3 1-2 per cent. cash	98-5
3 1-2 per cent. 1st November	98-6
3 1-2 per cent. 1st December	98-5
3 per cent.	88-0

	Repayable.	Rate.	
4 per cent Bombay Port Trust	1922	105	0
4 per cent " "	1930	105	0
4 per cent " "	1931	105	0
4 per cent " "	1932	105	0
4 per cent " "	1933	105	0
4 per cent Bombay Municipal	1934	104	3
5 per cent " "	1943	104	4
6 per cent " "	Taxes	120	0
5 per cent " "	Sanitary	118	0
4 per cent B.B. Imp. Trust	1959	103	8
4 per cent " "	1964-65	104	0

BULLION.

Prices for silver have fluctuated during the week in sympathy with London quotations. Up-country demand continues about 40 to 50 bars daily. We close steady as under :

	Rs.	a.	p.
English Bar Gold	24	0	0
Australian Bar Gold	23	15	9
Bombay do	24	0	0
English Shield Sovereigns	15	3	3
Do Dragons	15	0	0
Silver ex-duty Ready	74	2	0
Do. 1st settlement	72	10	0
Do 2nd do	72	5	0

PIECE GOODS.

Market very quiet due to absence of up-country enquiry and Dewali preparations. Prices are for the most part unchanged and nominal only. For forward delivery there is no enquiry.

LOCAL YARNS.

The following are the latest telegrams received from China :—

	Unsold.	Uncleared.	Weekly Sales.
Shanghai	75,000	40,000	1,000
Hong-Kong	50,000	30,000	1,500
	125,000	70,000	2,500

195,000 bales.

METALS.

The Copper and Yellow Metal market is steady and ready Yellow Metal was sold at £60 per ton. In Iron and Steel, the market is quiet, but steady, and very little business is reported. Spelter and Pig-lead are very firm. Quicksilver is quiet.

COALS.

Stocks in Calcutta and at pits having been much reduced in consequence of large sales for shipment to Hong Kong, sellers here have raised their prices, and the tone of the market is steady. Small sales are reported of Jardine's Navigation at Rs. 10-14 this year, and Rs. 10-12 first half of next year.

SHARES.

This market is unchanged and the steadier feeling in cotton prices has kept the mill shares unchanged. Bank of Bombay shares have improved to Rs. 1,403 1/2 In miscellaneous line, Alcocks have changed hands at Rs. 301, Badham Piles at Rs 146. Bombay Burmahs are quiet at Rs. 2,000; quarter shares at Rs. 2,300. John Roberts are steady at Rs. 185. Kemps are unchanged at Rs. 228, Marcks are steady at Rs 152. Oriental Life are unchanged at Rs. 145. Phillips are quiet at Rs. 56. Port Cannings steady at Rs. 4-5. X.-D. Treachers are unchanged at Rs. 560. Bombay Telephones have changed hands at Rs. 30. In Mill Companies Alliance Cotton have ruled at and about Rs. 320, Bombay Cotton have changed hands at Rs. 775, Central Indias have improved at Rs. 1,950 X.-D, Colaba Land at Rs. 920 X.-D. Chinas have kept unchanged at Rs. 975, Connaughts at Rs. 900, Coorla at Rs. 860 Currimbhais at Rs. 1,980, Crescents at Rs. 132 1/2, Davids after declining to Rs. 415 have again gone up to Rs. 425. Empress, are reported to have changed hands at Rs. 455, Howard and Bullough at Rs. 620, James Greaves at Rs. 550, Jamsheds at and about Rs. 215, Jubilee are steady at Rs. 740. Manockji Petits have remained steady at and about Rs. 2,975. Morarji's have changed hands at Rs. 2,700, Queen are quiet at Rs. 960, Ripon are steady at Rs. 1,020 Sassoon Spinning have changed hands at Rs. 1,200, Sholapur are unchanged at Rs. 3,150, Southern Maratha at at Rs. 215 X.-D. Swadeshis are steady at Rs. 1,580, Kohinoors after touching Rs. 690 have again declined to Rs. 675, Phœnix have ruled at and about Rs. 107 1/2, Laxmi Cotton at and about Rs. 1,390, The New City of Bombay have changed hands at Rs. 595 to Rs. 600. In Press companies all are nearly unchanged at previous quotations, Mofusils at Rs. 572 1/2, New Berars at Rs. 480, Indian Cotton at Rs. 135. In Railway Companies Ahmedabad-Prantej are unchanged at Rs. 530., Tapti Valleys have changed hand at Rs. 415 to Rs. 417 1/2, Ahmedabad, Dholka are quiet at Rs. 101. The rest are unchanged.

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OVERLAND SUMMARY.

Compiled for despatch by the Weekly Mail

Europe.

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RE ROYAL VISIT.

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EUROPE.

BIRTHS.

BATTYE—Aug 30, at his Britannic Majesty's Consulate-General, Meshed, North Persia, wife of Capt W R Battye, Indian Medical Service, of a son
GARRAWAY—Oct 16, at Brighton House, Bedford, wife of Major Garraway, Royal Irish Regt, of a son
HULKE—Oct 4, at 3 Eversley Road, Bexhill-on-Sea, wife of Capt W B Hulke, Lincolnshire Regt, of a daughter
KING—Oct 9, at the Downs School, Clifton, wife of Hugh C King, of a son
STEVENSON—Oct 6, at Lark Hall, Lanark, wife of F Leyland Stevenson, Highland Light Inf of a daughter
TILLARD—Oct 7, at Otterton, Bolton, wife of Capt A G Tillard, 4th batt Manchester Regt, of a daughter
WATERFIELD—Oct 3, at The Bartons, Dawlish, wife of Edward H Waterfield, Indian Civil Service, of a son

MARRIAGES.

APLIN—OLDHAM—Oct 3, at Great Bealing, Lieut-Col P J Hanham Aplin, D S O, to Mary Bertha, daughter of Brig-Surg C F Oldham
BARRETT—MELVILL—Oct 4, at St Andrews, Wells Street, Col H W Barrett, Army Ordnance Dept, to Maud Kathleen, daughter of the late Francis Melvill, of the Indian Civil Service
DAVIES—CHEEKE—Sept 23, at St Saviour's, Westminster, Claude Martin Davies, Rifle Brigade, son of Byam Martin Davies, to Nellie Ashwin, daughter of the late George Ashwin Cheeke
HAIG—BROMWICH—Oct 4, at St Jude's Church, Southsea, Capt Alan Gordon Haig, Royal Garrison Art, son of the late Henry Alexander Haig, to Mary Astley, daughter of the late John Bromwich
HART—TURTON—On Oct 4, at St John's, Dormansland, Surrey, by the Rev T A Purvis, D D, Edwin Hart, of Deer Stead House, St John's, Woking, and 23 Bedford Row, W C to Zoe Evelyn Gladys, youngest daughter of the late Lieut-Gen T T Turton, 5th Hyderabad Contingent, formerly of Arnewood Towers, Lymington, Hants, and Lingfield, Surrey
HIGGON—EDWARDES—Oct 4, at St Degwells' Church, Pembrokeshire, Victor James Higgon, son of the late Capt J D G Higgon (late A) to Catherine

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HYDROCELE in any form, RUPTURE, HERNIA, ELEPHANTASIS, and all sorts of Rectum and Scrotum diseases, are cured thoroughly by vegetable oils and Pills, price Rs. 10 (5 days' treatment). Bleeding and Blind PILES, FISTULA, and all inflammatory complaints of the rectum causing irritation and burning are cured without the least pain, price Rs. 10 (5 days) for Ointment and Pills for 15 days. FATTY or WINDY BODY, the undue increase of belly and abdomen, waist, loin and all the other parts of the body of both male and female causing wonderful depression. Patients do not find rest under such condition and feel miserable. They can, to their surprise, find reduction in their size from 4 to 6 inches after 15 days' application of oil. Price of oil for 15 days, Rs. 4-8. SPERMATORRHŒA, STERILITY, and other obstinate diseases of uterus are permanently cured, no matter how old the patient or disease may be—price of Pills for 15 days, Rs. 6-8. LEPROSY, Black and White and BLOOD DISORDERS are cured by a well tried and infallible remedy, consisting of pills and ointment, which will give vigour to body and purity to blood, price for 25 days treatment, Rs. 15. HEADACHES, and complaints akin thereto, are entirely cured by harmless vegetable pills. Pills for 15 days, Rs. 6-8.

BILIOUS COMPLAINTS, DYSPEPSIA, heating sensation in the throat, and chest, giddiness, vomiting, thirst, hiccough are immediately relieved and appetite restored, price of pills for 15 days, Rs. 6-8.

All NASAL COMPLAINTS, Watery blood or any disease of the nose, causing obstruction to breathing, an effective smelling powder,

free from mercury or any kind of poisonous matter and are warranted to cure in the shortest possible duration, or the money will be refunded.

GREEN & Co.,

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Neptune, 7157 tons, Captain A Henderson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta 17th October, with a cargo of coal.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Lhasa, 941 tons, Captain H McBarnet, sailed yesterday for Karachi, with a general cargo and passengers.

THE steamer Isome, 1899 tons, Captain W G de N Guy, arrived in harbour on Thursday evening from Rangoon with 100,800 gallons petroleum.

THE Asiatic S N Co's steamer Nizam, 2041 tons, Captain T W Lorkhill, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta 20th september via coast ports, with a general cargo, 25 deck passengers.

THE City Line steamer City of Madras, 3048 tons, Captain J Black, will sail to-day for Karachi, with the same bottom cargo and the following passengers:—Major and Mrs Wadison, Misses Makelow and Misses Wadsworth.

THE following passengers arrived here by the Austrian Lloyd's steamer Gisela, Captain G Damianovich, from Colombo yesterday morning:—Mr C Amejee, Mr S M Bazal, Mr H Carson, Mr W M Hick, Mr K Kannal, Surg Major-Genl Turnbull, Mr and Mrs J C Walch and Mr K Yamasaki.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

IN THE STREAM.

H M S Hyacinth.....Capt Hood .....Royal Navy
R I M S Hardinge.....Comdr St John .....R I Marine

IN GOVT. DOCKYARD.

Three Torpedo Boats.....Royal Navy

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR—OCT. 27.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
India	3591	Forbes			M M & Co
Eden (bque)	414	Soulton			The Captain
Landaura	214				M M & Co
Africa	1935	Macpharlson			M M & Co
Nevasa	1945	Evans			M M & Co
Pulpanta	3439	Hill			M M & Co
Glenlie	3649	Morrio			W & G & Co
Kasara	505	Browning			M M & Co
Peninsular	2920	Palmer			P & O Co
Dumra	454	Seddu			M M & Co
Madura	2273	Morrison			M M & Co
Mohammadi	1252	Storey			B & P S N Co
Hoseinee	993	Royan			B & P S N Co
Ormidale	2305	Hamilton			Glade & Co
Wildenfels	3650	Hoising			Glade & Co
Pekin	2522	LeMarc	Kobe	31-10	P & O Co
Fazilka	2207	Aitoh			M M & Co
Nizam	2041	Corkhill			M & Co
Neptune	3157	Hunderson			
Bemo	1899	Gue			W & A G & Co
Moldavie	4978	Gordon			P & O Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
A	City of Vienna	1979	Morrison	K'chi	1-11	K N & Co
K	Gordon Castle	2821	Burt	Philadel.	7-11	K A W Mills
B	Wildenfels	3657	raising	Colombo	28-10	Glade & Co
C & R	City of Madras	3048	Black	K'chi	28-10	K N & Co
F	Persia	4198	Houghton	London	28-10	P & O Co
L	Ponani	582	Mohamed	Repairing		bpo & Co
M	General	1440	Pons			Strand & Co
N	Clan Lindsay	2419	McMahon	Madras	29-10	M & Co
N	Tientsin	3590	Andrews	Stream	28-10	P & O Co
O	Ahmadi	1640	Crooks	Jeddah	4-11	B & P S N Co
P	Forest Brook	1729	Bidks	Baltimore	16-11	B A Wills

P. D. H. W.

Bahadur	629	Falcona	K'chi	31-10	Shpd & Co
Indravati	516	Mohamed	H Negar	31-10	Shpd & Co
Sabarmati	591	Ahmed	Mdre	30-10	Shpd & Co

M. D. D. P. D.

Shah Ameer	1921	Birch	Jeddah		E Tajbhoy

VICTORIA DOCK.

1	Warriorside	1831	Newton	Antwerp	4-11	M M & C
2	Circassia	4161	Haig	Liverpool	2-11	W & A G & Co
3	Ascohall	2762	Eoll	Antwerp	4-11	J Macintosh
4	Persia	2330	Mitchell	Liverpool	4-11	W & A G & Co
5	Giselo	2640	Damianovich	Trieste	28-10	L S N Co
7	Imperatrix	3553	Ghezo	Trieste	1-11	A L S N Co
8	Nippon	3398	Soich	China	28-10	A L S N Co
9	Simla	2828	Goldsmith	China	31-10	P & O Co
10&11	War'felis	1842	Rode	K'chi	31-10	Glade & Co

ARRIVALS.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
26	Beme s	Guy	Rangoon
27	Nizam s	Corkhill	Calcutta, Sept 30
	Neptune s	Henderson	Calcutta, Oct 17
	Mo...avia s	Gordon	London, Oct 6
	Gisela s	Damianovich	Trieste

DEPARTURES.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
27	Feroozi s	D'Lorne	Jeddah, &c
	Dilbouti s	James	Dunkirk
	Ganga s	Gilbert	Karachi
	H M S Hardinge	St John	Calcutta

The steamer City of Madras, Capt Black obtained her port-clearance yesterday for Karachi

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Silesia, from Japan, left Hongkong for Bombay via Calcutta on the 26th instant.

The same Co's steamer Marquis Bacquehem, from Trieste, left Aden for Karachi on the afternoon of the 26th instant, and is due at Karachi on the 1st November about noon.

The steamer Manin, left Aden on Thursday, and is expected in Bombay on the 2nd proxima.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS, BY MAJOR T. W. CUFFE, A. D. C. COMMANDING.

Bombay, October 28 1905.

1 The Squadron will parade at the Riding School on Tuesday next, the 31st instant, at 7 a.m., to rehearse the Escort for T R H the Prince and Princess of Wales. Dress—Review Order, Summer.

By Order,
T. W. CUFFE, Major
Commanding B. L. H

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT-COL. K. FEBBRES NICHOLSON, V. D. COMMANDING.

Bombay, October 28 1905.

1 Arms and Equipment are now being issued to Members at Head-Quarters on every week day between the hours of 6-30 a m and 7 p m. Members are requested to apply as early as possible.

2 Members are requested to return their Khaki Coats to Head-Quarters as soon as possible for alteration to new pattern.

3 The Range at Ghat Cooper will be reserved on Sunday, the 29th instant, for the competition for Viceroy's prize.

4 There will be a meeting of the Regimental Committee at Head-Quarters on Tuesday next, the 31st instant at 6 p.m.

5 The following members having joined are taken on the strength of the Corps from the date mentioned and posted to "F" Company:—No 4793 Vol R S Gordon; No 6936 Vol E E Millard; No 6937 Vol A S Butterfield and No 6934 Vol W Tait.

By Order,
G. D. PRICE, Captain,
Adjutant B. V. R.

DIVINE SERVICE.

XIX SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY, OCTOBER 29.

ST. THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

7-30 a.m.—Matins.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion—Choral—Ajutter in G
Hymns—4, 193, 167 and 220.
5 p.m.—Children's Service.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.
Canticles—23 and 24.
Anthem—
Hymns—282, 290, and 252.
Collections for—Choir Fund.

Daily Matins at 6-45 a.m. and Evensong at 5.
Daily Holy Communion at 7-15 a.m.

MISSION CHURCH GIRGAUM.

7-15 a.m.—Litany Holy Communion and Sermon.
4-30 p.m.—Service for the young.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon and dedication of New Organ.
Collections for Church Expenses and Poor.

CHRIST CHURCH, BYCULLA.

7-30 a.m.—Matins.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion—Choral.
4-15 p m—Sunday School and Catechising.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN, PAREL. (Standard Time)

8 a.m.—Holy Communion
6-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon
Hymns—207, 226 and 256

ST. PETER'S MAZAGON.

6 a.m.—Holy Eucharist.
7 a.m.—Matins.
7-30 a.m.—Holy Eucharist—(Choral)—Preacher. Rev Father Longmore.
6 p.m.—Evensong—Choral)—Preacher Rev Father Biscoe
Alms for Church Expenses.

BOMBAY BAPTIST CHURCH—Bellasis Road.
Opposite Byculla Club.

9 a.m. and 6 p.m.—Sunday Services—Preacher—Rev F E Havens.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH.
(Church of Scotland.)

11 a.m.—Morning Service.
Psalms—(6-1-5—Tune
Hymn—8.
Hymn—240.
Hymn—227.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon
Hymn—148
Hymn—170
Hymn—75
Hymn—413

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, MALABAR HILL.

7-30 a.m.—Matins.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion
6 p m—Evensong and Sermon

ST. NICHOLAS' SEAMEN'S) CHURCH.
(Prince's Dock.)

10-30 a.m.—Matins, and Sermon
6-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon,
Wednesday.
7 p m—Evensong and Sermon

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH.

7-30 a m—Matins
8 a. m.—Holy Communion.
Hymns—270, 321 and 344.
5 p m—Children's Service.
Hymns—339, and 345
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon
Hymns—155, 291, and 256

THE UNITED FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND, (Wandby Road.)

8 a. m.—Sunday School.
10-30 a.m.—Service at Parel.
11-a m United Service—(St Andrew's Church)
5 p.m.—Fellowship Association.
6 p.m.—Evening Service—Rev Alex S Crichton

WESLEYAN CHURCH COLABA CAUSEWAY.

8 a.m.—Parsee Service (Preacher—Rev A J Reynell)
6 p.m.—Evening Service—Preacher—Rev C Ryder Smith B A.
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School.
5-30 to 9-30 p.m.—social Hour.
Wesleyan Church, Victoria Gardens, Byculla.
9-30 a.m.—Preacher—Rev C Ryder Smith B A.
6 p.m.—Preacher—Rev A J Reynell.
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School

POONA RACES.

TWELFTH EXTRA MEETING SATURDAY, OCT. 28.

HORSES STRUCK OUT.

Horse Consolation Plate—Rustley Maid.
The Dowell Plate—Kyleen, Prince II, Little Joker Nugget.

COX & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

CURRENT and FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened, and interest allowed thereon. Terms may be ascertained on application.

LETTERS OF CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES issued.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made, and addresses registered with London Office free of charge.

PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured to all parts of the world free of charge of commission.

PASSENGERS met on arrival and

BAGGAGE received for shipment and clearance.

INSURANCES of every description effected.

List of representatives and correspondents and all information in connection with Agency business furnished on application.

HEAD OFFICE:

16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication in our columns must be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, OCT. 28, 1905.

THE EMPRESS EUGENIE'S FLIGHT.

IT has fallen to the lot of an American magazine, "The Century", to give to the world two chapters of hitherto unpublished French history—one narrating the Empress Eugenie's flight from Paris in September 1870, and the other showing how the passage across to England was effected. The former is from the pen of the late Dr. Thomas William Evans who escorted the Empres from Paris to England, while the latter is by Colonel Sir John Burgoyne, who carried her Imperial Majesty on the Gazelle, R. Y. S. from Deauville to the Isle of Wight. The doctor's chapter is introduced by Dr. Edward Crane, his nephew, who was one of the party, to the coast. Having been requested by the executors to the estate of Dr. Evans to edit his "Memoirs" he sought an interview with the ex-Empress who gave her permission to such of the manuscript as concerned herself. "So far as anything you may find may relate to myself, publish what you like, only tell the truth" was her reply. So Dr. Crane proceeded to the work and in the "Century" gives us a foretaste of Dr. Evans's "Memoirs" which are to be published shortly. The fall of the French Empire, after the surrender at Sedan, was both sudden and unexpected and, before a provisional Government could be formed, the ringleaders of the Revolution and their followers broke into the Chamber of Deputies, while the Deputies were still in session and took possession of the building. The garden of the Tuileries was invaded by an armed mob and the Empress fled from the palace to escape falling into the hands of the populace. Hurriedly conducted through the galleries of the Louvre to the exit in front of the Place St. Germain l'Auxerrois. Here a street cab was in waiting, doubtless through the instrumentality of the Austrian ambassador, Prince Metternich, and in this the Empress and Madame Lebreton drove to the house of Dr. Evans. Here the doctor, a dental surgeon by the way, at about six o'clock in the evening of September 4, found his distinguished visitor, who placed herself in his hands, and in his own carriage he drove her the greatest part of the way to Deauville, only changing conveyances and horses when his own were past further travelling. Considering the troubled state of the country, the travellers had singularly little, beyond fear, to excite them and by the time the escape of the Empress was discovered, she was safe and sound in England—a fugitive, but still a regent.

Her Majesty's reflections, during her flight are touching as well as noteworthy. She referred with indignation to the attempts which had been made to throw upon her personally the responsibility for the war, with the object of strengthening the dynasty at the expense of the nation. And her criticism of the French people deserves to be remembered. They have, she remarked, "great and shining qualities, but they have few convictions and lack steadfastness. They are versatile, but volatile. They love glory and sunshine, but have no heart for reverses of fortune. With them the standard of right is success. In France we are honoured to-day and banished to-morrow. It has sometimes seemed to me that the French set up their heroes, as it were, on pedestals of salt, so that when the first storm strikes them, they tumble down to lie for ever in the mud. In no country in the world is the step between the sublime and the ridiculous so short as in this. And how French history repeats itself! Every Government in France, for a hundred years, has ended in a revolution and a flight." Apropos, she added that only a few days before she declared to those who were near her and were fearful lest the announcement of another defeat might lead to the fall of the Imperial Government, that she would never leave the Tuileries in a cab as Charles X and Louis Philippe did. Yet this was exactly what the Empress Eugenie had to do, almost as soon as she had said it. The news that General Trochu, Governor of Paris, had been invested with full military powers for the national defence, under the newly proclaimed republic, filled her with indignation, for shortly before her departure he had sworn everlasting allegiance to the Emperor and that those who sought to injure her must first step over his dead body. The treachery of the avowed friend and protector, in whom she had trusted weighed most heavily upon her mind. It was not, writes Dr. Evans, the loss of power that she felt, but a keen sense of abaudonment, which for the first time had thus been brought home to her. The shadows, however, did not rest long upon her. After a few moments she looked up suddenly, and, smiling through her tears, said: "I shall soon be in England and then I shall know what is to be done." And the thought of soon seeing again the Prince Imperial, and perhaps, the Emperor, quickly dispelled all traces of sorrow and she talked with hope and confidence of the future. She did not at this time fully apprehend the political consequences of the revolution, that it was necessarily, or even probably, a final and substantial consequence of events.

The route taken was along the left bank of the Seine, through Bougival Marly, LePecq, St Germain-en-Laye, Poissy, Mantes, Pacy-sur-Eure, Evreux, La Riviere de Thibouville, Lisieux and Pont l' Eveque to Deauville where the wife and family of Dr. Evans were staying and by whom the Empress was concealed, until an arrangement was made for carrying her across the Channel. As luck would have it, Dr. Evans found the Gazelle, the smallest craft in the Royal Yacht Squadron, lying in Deauville harbour. She was put down at forty-two tons (Thames) and thirty-six register. She was built for the Admiralty as a coast guard tender in Southampton water, but being found too small was bought and fitted up as yacht by the Marquis of Cholmondeley. From him Sir John Burgoyne bought her. Sir John was on board when Dr. Evans found him and asked if he were going to England. Says the now venerable yachtsman: "He told me that the Empress Eugenie was in Deauville, in distress, protection of the British flag. I acknowledge that I did not believe him and told him so, but asked him to go into the cabin and speak to Lady Burgoyne." Lady Burgoyne was acquainted with the Doctor, and it was arranged that the Empress should go on board at midnight and sail at seven o'clock on the morning of the September 7th. When they set sail Sir John "determined that it should not be said that a British yacht sneaked out of harbour," so he hoisted the white ensign at the mainsail peak and then another at the topmast head "to show they had someone of importance on board." Within sight of the Owers' light the Gazelle ran into a tremendous sea and took on board so much water that they had to unship both gangways to let the water run off, then heave to, until the force of the west-going tide had slackened. This was the night, H. M. S. Captain capsized in the Bay of Biscay. Those on board were battened down and for them life was not very comfortable. But, says Sir John, "her Majesty the Empress showed an example to all by exhibiting a cool courage and a consideration for others which won the esteem of every one on board." The ex-Empress did not forget those of another nation who befriended her in her hour of need, acknowledging the services of the crew, whilst those who had escorted her safely through her perilous journey, were remembered by her on all occasions and many were the little souvenirs she was sent them as evidence of the gratitude which still remains warm in her heart, even after so many years, now turned thirty-five.

THE QUESTION FOR THE EMPIRE

It seems quite a long time since Lord Roberts spoke at the Mansion House of his scheme for Imperial Defence by the creation of a citizen army. Actually little more than two months has elapsed, but during that time considerable progress has been made. The London Chamber of Commerce and the National Service League have both been busy and the result is that meetings have been arranged all over the country to discuss the project, Lord Roberts himself is showing his keen interest in the matter by taking on a goodly share of the duties of addressing meetings, These meetings will have very definite matter before them to debate upon. The National Service League, the most suitable body for the purpose one would imagine, has, under Lord Raglan formulated a scheme. It is inevitable that some alterations be found desirable, but the great demonstration which is to be made on the country should certainly have the effect desired by Lord Roberts. The first and most important request, for a thing which is as necessary as education itself, is that for boys at primary schools a certain amount of military physical exercises and drill shall in future be obligatory. The remaining proposals are that rifle shooting shall be made compulsory in secondary schools for all boys over fourteen years of age; that as the great bulk of the boy population leaves school at or about the age of fourteen, there shall be formed, somewhat on the lines of the Church Lads' Brigade, a lads' drill association, with branches throughout the country, into which all these lads on leaving school shall be drafted and taught to shoot and drill; that all youths on reaching the age of eighteen or nineteen shall be enrolled in battalions or corps, and compelled to render that sort of service to the country that is now given by the Volunteers; that for the first five years or so after being thus enrolled they shall be thoroughly exercised in their spare time in company drill and shooting, and that they shall also have every year for a brief period of efficient military training in camp; that after this period, say from twenty-five until they reach the age of thirty-five, when they will be exempt from further service, they shall be required to continue their military duties under somewhat less stringent conditions, and they shall be compelled, as in the Swiss Army, to shoot on a Government range, and under Government conditions, at least fifty rounds every year; and, that the necessary legislation shall be passed to carry these recommendations into effect.

There is a party at home which so skilfully mixes its religion with its politics—or is it vice versa?—that there is bound to be serious opposition to the carrying through of the last clause. It is to be hoped that, when they lift up their voices and weep that the country is going to the dogs because they are not allowed to run it, there will be some one sufficiently strong minded to make them understand that their policy is the inevitable road to a lower degree of efficiency under the name of conscription. Mr. Asquith, speaking to his constituents on Oct. 7, had a good deal to say, but his speech was singularly bald of facts. To all intents and purposes he refused to make even the slightest suggestion as to the Liberal policy, in fact he admitted that the Party did not want a policy at all, and would be returned to Office by the simple expedient of an abusively critical campaign. This does not promise well for improved imperial defence; for the religious party which aspires to office, while forgetting the amplification "He that speaketh evil of his neighbour" shouts loudly "Thou shalt not kill." Therefore it behoves those who have taken up the scheme to persevere so that when reference is made to the country they may be in a position to ask for a definite answer to the question "Liberal conscription' on a Unionist Citizen army. It cannot be too strongly pointed out that there is no proposal to transfer the young men of the nation into a standing army. All the scheme seeks is to strengthen and consolidate the defence of the Empire by training its sons in the most efficient manner and with the least inconvenience to the civilian.

THE FUTURE, "B.C."

THE "Magazine of Commerce" has for a long time advocated the creation of a of a new degree "Bachelor of Commerce." Englishmen have been termed a nation of shop-keepers, and yet, with the exception of the compilation of marvellous statistics and trade returns, no official recognition is given to the theoretical merits of commercial men in relation to their employment. It may be said that Commerce is of so practical a nature that the passing of an examination in theory would be of no use. It may equally well be said that a man who possesses a perfect knowledge of Latin and Greek does not necessarily make a good school master, To us the two matters seem somewhat on a par. Each occupation requires theoretical knowledge and each demands as much practical experience before success can be hoped for. We are, therefore, inclined to agree with the "Magazine of Commerce" that the creation of a degree would be advantageous in every way. Modern Universities are paying more attention to the requirements of commercial pursuits and are consequently reaching an enormous number of students who, otherwise, would find a University career of little use to them. What is really needed is that the large Government departments should enter into direct relations with the new Faculties, so that they might have the pick of the students leaving secondary schools specially trained to meet their requirements. This would ensure useful work being done and would be an admirable foundation for an extension to meet the requirements of banks, railways and trading houses. But if it be done it should be a sine qua non that the successful students should be granted some degree to benefit them in return for extra efforts on their part. The half empty commercial class rooms would speedily fill and the Professor of Commercial Science would find enough work at home without helping the young foreigner who is only too pleased to enter an English firm and work for a low salary, while he learns our methods and makes a careful copy of the names and addresses of customers, with their peculiarities and special needs, for future use. America is a long way in front of us in these matters. Schools have been established under official patronage where boys receive instruction in shown everything about the conduct of a business house from the duties of an office boy to those of a managing director and, though he has been under supervision, has been required to perform all these duties at some period of the curriculum. The English method is far different. A youth leaving school is given a place by a firm who expect him to carry out his particular duties and never worry as to whether or no he is getting a sound grasp of commercial life. If the boy be clever and persevering he will keep his eye open and should a vacancy occur will possibly be appointed to fill it. But there will have been no definite effort to qualify him for his position. It is quite reasonable that busy employers and equally busy managers should find it impossible to devote time to teaching when it means the neglect of other duties and this is only another reason why Faculties of Commerce capable of granting degrees should be established.

AMONG the passengers, who arrived in Bombay yesterday, by the P. & O. S. N. Co's steamer Moldavia from Europe were:—Hon. Mr. Justice Aikman, Mrs. and Miss Aikman, General Sir Lady E. and Miss Barrow, Lady Alexander, and Miss Harrington and Major-General Mrs. Kincaid.

THE ceremony at Jammu when Lord Curzon in public Durbar reinstalled the Maharaja of Kashmir as a Ruling chief was most impressive.

REPORTS from Russia grow worse every day Trade throughout the country is paralysed. Strikes have been declared everywhere and arms and ammunition are being served out to the strikers.

ANOTHER big Rubber Company, to acquire and develop rubber lands in the Straits, is a Colombo paper hears, shortly to be floated in Ceylon. The capital, it is believed, will be large.

IT has been notified that the Tirupatur-Krishnagiri branch of the Madras Railway, also the Ranigbat-Bhagwangola section of the Eastern Bengal State Railway have been opened for passenger traffic.

THE consecration of the Bishop-designate of Chota Nagpur, the Reverend Foss Westcott, which was to have taken place on the 1st November, has been unavoidably postponed, probably until the end of the month.

THE permanent take-off of the projected frontier strategic railway will probably be from a point on the Peshawar-Jamrud Extension near Katch Garhi, but the alignment therefrom as far as Warsak is not yet determined.

IT is probable that the Lama of Tashi Lumpo from Shigatse, with a retinue of Tibetan officials, will be present in Calcutta during the Royal visit the great Lama will be as interesting a figure in the various ceremonials as the Tongsa Penlop of Bhutan.

YESTERDAY forenoon their Highnesses the Jam of Navanagar, the Raja of Rajpipla, and the Raja of Bansda paid visits to his Excellency the Governor of Bombay at 11, 11-15, and 11-30 respectively. A guard of honour of 50 rank-and-file under the Command of a native officer was detailed by the 104th Wellesley's Rifles at Government House, Malabar Point, to receive them.

A MARRIAGE has been arranged, and will take place at St. Matthias's Church, Vepery, Madras, on Monday, the 30th instant, at 4-30 p.m. between Mr. Cecil M. Barrow, M.A., Oxon Head Master elect of Bishop Corrie's Grammar School and Miss M. Kendal Watson. Mr. Barrow, who was for many years Principal of Doveton College, will take up his duties at the Grammar School on the 1st January, 1906.

ACCORDING to the rules recently promulgated by the Bombay Government, it is discretionary with the Government Solicitor to entrust the conduct of whatever Bombay cases he deemed proper to the Government Pleader, before the Judge of the Appellate Bench. Hitherto these cases used to be conducted by either the Hon. the Advocate-General or by other counsel retained in this behalf. The Government Pleader had until the publication of these regulations, the conduct of criminal cases from the Mofussil and not from Bombay, but henceforth he will be concerned in the Bombay criminal work also.

THE Persian paper "Habl-al-Mateen," which has just obtained some notoriety by its gross mis-statements regarding the Seistan Boundary award, says the "Pioneer" is published in Calcutta, but its circulation is far from being confined to India. It finds its way into Afghanistan, while in the last year or two it has become quite popular in Persia. So much so is this the case, that as we stated some time ago, the post bags on the Nushki Seistan route have had to be increased in number merely to carry copies of the papers sent to Eastern Persia and Mashad. Its tone is generally one of extreme moderation, and the political articles are not of the inflammatory kind so common among some of the vernacular papers. In this particular instance, however, of the McMahon award, it has taken up a strong partisan attitude, and its source of inspiration is probably at Teheran. Certainly on arrival there of copies containing the article regarding the term of the settlement as to the Perso-Afghan frontier line and the watercrights of cultivators in the Lower Helmand country, some of the recipients of the paper seem to have been prepared for action as if they had known what it was going to contain. The so-called disclosures were telegraphed to Russia and published as the utterances of the local Persian Press. Sir Charles Hardinge had, of course, no difficulty in exposing this rather clumsy wire-pulling, and no great mischief has been done; but one must be careful in future to discriminate between public opinion in Teheran—if there is such a thing—and that manufactured in Calcutta for Russian consumption. The statements of the "Habl-al-Mateen" were almost grotesque in their exaggerations. The best proof of this is to be found in the fact that Colonel McMahon's final award gave complete satisfaction locally both to Afghans and Seistanis. Russian influence at Nasratabad could not check the work of the Mission, and M. Miller and his brother, who were the cause of such trouble as arose, were thoroughly discredited in the end. This probably accounts for the efforts recently made to asperse the good faith of the British Commissioner.

THE Belgian Consul at Bombay calls attention to the extraordinary increase which has been taking place in the importation of automobiles into India. He remarks that they are becoming more and more popular, particularly among the wealthy natives. In Bombay all types find a good sale including even the coupe and the victoria to a small extent, but the ordinary type of automobile with four seats is in the best demand.

SPEAKING in London on Indian affairs, Sir Henry Cotton, said that he was afraid Lord Curzon did not sympathise with the growing feeling of patriotism and nationality which was arising among the people of India. There was no such autocratic rule in the world as the British rule in India, where the aspirations of the people were not at all considered. There had been no greater outrage committed in his time on the feelings of the people than in regard to the partition of Bengal. In dealing with India there was not much difference between Liberal and Tory Governments.

THE "Car" says:—The Bombay Motor Car, Company, Ld., have been appointed agents for Argyll cars. Their district will embrace a wide area, comprising as it does Western and Northern India, the Central Provinces, and the adjoining Native States. Argyll cars are already well known in India and doubtless with the great facilities possessed by the Bombay Company for bringing them into public notice, they will in the near future add to their reputation in our Indian Empire. A stock of cars will be maintained at the company's headquarters in Bombay.

THERE is now in Paris a mission from the Sultan of Baguirmi, in the French Soudan. This mission travelled through the French Congo and waited upon the French Commissioner, M. Gentil, at Brazzaville. To M Gentil they heralded their arrival by a written missive, in which the Governor was addressed in the following terms:—"To his lordship the most mighty, most honoured, the generous, the brave, the watchful lion, the bounteous rain, the spreading river, whose mind is just, director of our affairs, the master of our well-being, who abhors our miseries, the man sincere and loyal, the friend of the Khouans, the Commissary Gentil." For a moment one feels that it would be pleasant to forget that there are such things as scandals and accusations in presence of eulogy like this.

THE Prince of Monaco has administered—or thinks he

THE RUSSIAN CRISIS.

RIOTING EVERYWHERE.

Arms Supplied to the Strikers.

TRADE PARALYZED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, Oct. 26.

The railway strike is now general throughout European Russia, and trade is paralyzed.

Three thousand passengers are strike bound at Moscow and are being fed and sheltered by the authorities.

The tradesmen are exasperated at the dislocation of business.

At the conclusion of the Council at Peterhof today, the Ministers were unable to return to St. Petersburg by rail and were conveyed in the Imperial yacht.

A conflict took place at the Nikolas station, St. Petersburg, between the strikers and engine drivers who were desirous of taking out a train. Revolvers were fired and several killed and injured.

Warsaw is completely isolated except telegraphically. A meat, milk and coal famine is feared.

In Tuesday's fighting at Ekaterinoslav between the troops and the crowd, fifteen were killed and twenty-six injured.

Disturbances broke out at St. Petersburg this morning and several shops were plundered.

The streets are crowded with workmen and the shops are rapidly closing.

The Cossacks dispersed an assemblage of seven thousand workmen at St. Petersburg to-day, wounding one hundred. Eight Cossacks were injured by stones thrown.

The railway bridge over the Obvodny Canal has been destroyed. Elsewhere the City is quiet being overawed by a strong display of troops.

Two truckloads of arms and ammunition arrived at the terminus of the Finnish railway this morning and were emptied before the Police arrived to seize them.

A Court Imperial decree, countersigned by the Grand Duke Vladimir, commanding the Petersburg District, places the St. Petersburg garrison under the orders of General Trepoff.

The editors of the St. Petersburg newspapers are discussing the advisability of publishing everything regardless of the censorship.

Three Warsaw papers have been fined 500 roubles for ignoring the censorship.

LONDON, Oct. 27.

The Social Democrat leaders have organised the sale of rifles and cartridges to the strikers.

Despatches from St Petersburg state that the officials of the Ministry of Communications connected with the administration of the State railways have struck; also the officials of the Zemstvo in the St Petersburg Province.

General Trepoff in a stern warning says he will nip disorders in the bud and has ordered the troops and police unhesitatingly to suppress any outbreak with ball cartridge.

THE STUDENTS AT KHARKOFF.

Remarkable scenes have taken place at Kharkoff where three thousand students held the University for two days, erecting barricades. Arms were obtained and distributed. Eventually a Committee of public safety was formed and negotiated a surrender of the University, the students leaving the barricades without their arms, but exempt from arrest and prosecution.

LATER.

A decree issued prohibits meetings of the Russian Universities and professional unions at St. Petersburg comprising of chemists and doctors The lawyers have decided to strike until a constitutional assemly is summoned.

It is stated that fifty thousand professionals are involved. The effect, if the strike lasts, will be most disastrous.

THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS.

The Council of Ministers has definitely decided in favour of the formation of a Cabinet, the Premier being entitled to propose Ministerial appointments, except Foreign and Navy.

SIR C. HARDINGE LEAVES ST. PETERSBURG.

Sir C. Hardinge has left St. Petersburg in a steamer.

GENERAL BOOTH AND THE FREEDOM OF THE CITY.

A Striking Spectacle.

LONDON, Oct. 26.

General Booth received the Freedom of the City to-day. He walked along the embankment to the Guildhall at the head of a great procession of Salvationists with many bands playing.

The Guildhall was packed with the poke bonnets and red jerseys, a most striking spectacle.

A crowd of distinguished personages were on the platform.

The reception in the streets and at the Guildhall made the occasion a Salvationists' day of triumph.

THE VOYAGE OF THE RENOWN.

Arrival at Port Said.

The Renown has been signalled off Port Said.

LATER.

The Renown has arrived at Port Said.

YELLOW FEVER AT NEW ORLEANS.

Another Outbreak.

Nine fresh cases of yellow fever and two deaths have taken place at New Orleans where President Roosevelt is due to-day.

PRESIDENT LOUBET'S TOUR.

Departure for Lisbon.

President Loubet has left Madrid for Lisbon.

THE HAMPSTEAD ELECTION.

A Conservative Victory,

LONDON, Oct. 27.

The Hampstead election has resulted in the return of Mr. Fletcher the Conservative candidate who polled 4,225 against Mr. Rowe, the Liberal Candidate, who polled 3,803 votes.

DEPARTURE OF THE R. I. M. S. HARDINGE.

The Royal Indian Marine steamer Hardinge Commander J. P. St. John, sailed yesterday evening for Karachi via the Persian Gulf ports.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

STATUE TO COUNT MOLTKE UNVEILED.

The Kaiser's Extraordinary Speech

LONDON, Oct. 27.

At a banquet following the unveiling of a statue to Count von Moltke at Berlin the Kaiser after toasting the memory of the Count proceeded to say: "Now for the present and future you have seen how we stand in the world. Our powder is dry, our sword sharp and our eyes on the goal and our muscles taut. So away with pessimists. I drink to our people in arms."

MR. BRODRICK AT GUILDFORD.

Mr. Brodrick speaking at Guildford emphatically declared there was nothing to arouse animosity with Germany and nothing but friendship existed between us.

OBITUARY.

The death is announced of Major-General Sir Charles Wilson.

[Few men have led as useful a life as that of Sir Charles Wilson. He decided to join the service and passed second in the first open competition for admission to the Royal Engineers. He received his commission in 1855 rising to the Major-General in 1894. The following are some of the most important of the events of his life. As a lieutenant he served as Secretary to the N. American Boundary Commission 1858-62. The years 1864-66 saw him engaged in surveys of Jerusalem and Palestine. In 1866 returning to England, he was occupied on the ordnance survey of Scotland and as Assistant Commissioner, Borough Boundary Commission. 1868-69 saw him occupied in the survey of Sinai. He became Director of the Topographical Department, W.O. and A.Q.M.G. Intelligence Department from 1869 to 1876. Elected Fellow of the Royal Society in 1874, he was given a civil C.B. in 1877 for his organisation of the Intelligence Department. The ordnance survey of Ireland occupied him from 1876 to 78. In the last year he sat on the Royal Commission on Registration of Deeds and Insurances in Ireland; served as British Commissioner, Servian Boundary Commission, 1878-79. He was Consul-General Anatolia 1878-82, during which period he went on a special mission to Eastern Roumelia in 1885, and to the consulates in Asiatic Turkey, 1881. He saw special service in Egypt and was attached to Lord Dufferin's mission (medal and star) 1882-83. Of his other Egyptian service, which gained for him the K. C. B, we have already spoken. He had been made e Knight Commandar of SS. Michael and George in 1881, 1885-86 saw him at work at home again, engaged in ordnance survey work in Ireland. He was D. G. rdnance Survey 1886-94, and D. G. of Military Education from 1895 to 1898, when he retired. His official services be, however, supplemented by private activity. He was president of the Geographical Section, Brit. Assn. Belfast, 1874, and Bath, 1888; and Vice-President Royal Geographical Society, 1897-1902. He has published Notes to Ordnance Survey of Jerusalem 1865; Notes to Ordnance Survey, Sinai (part) 1869; "Picturesque Palestine" (Jerusalem Vol) 1880; "From Porte to Khartoum," 1885; "Life of Lord Clive" Men of Action Series, 1890; Murray's Hand books to Constantinople 1892 and "Asia Minor" 1895.

THE NEW VICEROY.

FIRST DRAWING ROOM AT CALCUTTA.

The Earl and Countess of Minto will hold a drawing room at Government House, Calcutta, on Tuesday the 19th December. Cards are to be sent in by the 11th December.

THE CALCUTTA PRINTERS.

POLICE vs. PICKETS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 27.

The printers' strike continues though a few men have returned to work. An application made yesterday against Mr. Chalmers, the Superintendent of the Bengal Secretariat Press, by a compositor for alleged assault, has been dismissed as trivial. Some of the Government work is being printed at the Jail Press. The copy has been sent to the Jail under police escort who also protect the food sent to the men who continue at work. Several compositors have been living on Bengal Secretariat Press premises since Monday last. A meeting of men is to be held to-night.

FAMINE IN RAJPUTANA.

FOOD-GRAIN PRICES RISING.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Oct. 27.

Crop telegrams, to-day published, show that Ajmer has been declared a famine district. There is little other change in the situation since last week, except that a further rise in food-grain prices has taken place in Rajputana, those in Bharatpur Karauli, Kotah and Tonk being now from eleven to nine seers per rupee above the normal. Fodder is growing scarce in Delhi where leaves of trees and standing crops are being used for feeding cattle. Difficulty for fodder is growing in the Meerut and Agra divisions; also in Cawnpore, Galaun, Hamirpur and Banda.

A serious state of affairs is reported in the Bilaspur district of the Central Provinces where the price of rice is fifty per cent above what now prevails in Raipur and Sambalpur and only twelve per cent. below what obtained there at this season in 1899.

Twenty-six thousand persons are under relief in Rajputana; two thousand in the Deccan districts of the Bombay Presidency and four thousand in the United Provinces.

"GAZETTE OF INDIA" NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Oct. 27.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Nathan, Private Secretary to the Viceroy, reverts to the regular line with effect from 18th proximo, when he proceeds on leave.

Mr. F. G. H. Anderson, C. S, reverts to Bombay.

Captain F. Elwes, I. M. S., is posted to Madras.

Captain E. O. Thurston I. M. S. to officiate as Professor of Surgery at the Medical College at Calcutta, vice Lieut-Colonel Charles.

Lieut-Colonel P. A. Weir I. M. S, is appointed Inspector General, Civil Hospitals, in the Central Provinces.

Captain J. E Clements I. M. S, is posted to the Jail Department of the United Provinces.

Captain Bredin, 72nd Punjabis, is posted for employment in the Burma Military Police.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Rules under the Cantonments House Accomodation Act are published empowering the Committee of Arbitration to call witnesses and enter upon properties. Forms are also published for use in cases in which the Cantonment authorities require owners to surrender their houses at rents to be fixed by the Committee as reasonable. Objections to these arrangements must be sent in before the 28th proximo.

INDIAN ARMY.

Promotions:—Lieut-Colonel Vaughan, 7th Rajputs to be Colonel. Lieut.-Colonel P. A. Weir, I. M. S., to be Colonel.

The following are permitted to retire:—Lieut.-Colonels E. T. Gaskett, from 30th January next and L. S. H. Baker from the 30th instant and the Hon. Captain T. D. W. Gillespie from August last.

Lieut. G. O. I. Robertson, I. M. S., is placed upon temporary half pay.

LORD KITCHENER'S TOUR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Oct. 27.

Lord Kitchener leaves Simla at the end of next week and will most probably visit Delhi, Cawnpore, Fyzabad, Lucknow, Benares, and possibly one or two other cantonments en route to Calcutta where he is due by the middle of November.

THE R. I. M. S. DUFFERIN STARTS FOR BOMBAY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Oct. 27.

The R. I. M. S.

THE VICEROY IN LAHORE.

FAREWELL ADDRESS BY THE MUNICIPALITY.

LORD CURZON'S SPEECH.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, Oct. 27.

H. E. the Viceroy on his arrival in Lahore was presented with an address by the Municipal Committee of Lahore. Lord Curzon, in thanking them, said:—

Gentlemen. I greatly appreciate the compliment that you have bestowed upon me in addressing me for a second time on the eve of my departure from India. It is pleasant to learn from your own lips that my term of office has coincided with a period of uninterrupted progress both for this city and for the whole province of the Punjab. I believe that a better service was never wrought to the province than when the tantalising and anxious burden of the Frontier management was taken from its shoulders and it was left to pursue its own agricultural and commercial and industrial development on progressive and unhampered lines. The growth in prosperity and population that has followed in the main form the construction of new canals and the colonisation of the reclaimed areas has no parallel in the history of modern India. Not even plague which has smitten you with so heavy a hand has managed to retard this advance, and it must be a source of gratification to your Lieutenant Governor, Sir C. Rivaz, to find that his devotion to the province and his sympathetic rule of it have been rewarded by such remarkable symptoms of progress.

MILITARY SPIRIT TO BE KEPT UP.

The two great things in the Punjab are in my view to maintain the old class of yeomen immemorially connected with the soil and to keep alive that sturdy and martial spirit that has given us the pick of our armed forces. I should think badly of any legislation or any administrative or political changes that tender to sap either of these sources of vitality and thereby to lower the reputation of the Punjab before the world. I believe that the Land Alienation Bill which I assisted to pass in the early part of my administration has already done a good deal and will do more to keep upon the soil the hereditary owners. As for the army I trust that increasing wealth and the higher standards of modern life will not in any degree diminish the military spirit of the races who dwell in those parts of India or stop the flow of recruits to the Indian army. That army is required not merely to preserve internal order and to guard our frontiers, but also as a field of honourable employment for the masculine element in the population. It would be the greatest misfortune to India if they became effeminate or if they were to desist from the hereditary and manly pursuit of arms.

THE KANGRA VALLEY EARTHQUAKE.

Lately the province has suffered from another calamity which has sufficed to show how well its citizens, official and private, could rise to the level of a great emergency and also how much common feeling exists everywhere throughout the Indian continent. I speak of the earthquake in Kangra. In the early days when the subscriptions seemed to be coming in rather slowly I was afraid that we might not obtain the sums we required. But the most sanguine estimates both of the Lieutenant Governor and the Executive Committee and myself were finally exceeded and I calculate that the total sums contributed both in this country and in England to the Civil and Military funds must have amounted to over £110,000 which is, I think both a very handsome and a very creditable total. The Government has helped that generosity of private donors, and so far as official and non-official patriotism in combination could avail to repair the disaster, this has certainly been done.

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT.

Gentlemen, I am glad to hear from you so good a record of Municipal progress in Lahore. Municipal training is the best form of education for public responsibilities and Municipal administration, though not the most showy, is perhaps the most useful of the forms of government admitted in our constitution. I always rejoice to hear of native gentlemen throwing themselves with energy into the service of their fellow citizens, for although for scientific and sanitary knowledge the training of the European expert is frequently necessary, it is the inhabitants of the country who ought to be most thoroughly cognizant of the needs and desires of their countrymen. You speak of the harmony with which your own Municipal institutions are worked and from this I conclude that both of these classes co-operate heartily for the common good.

LADY CURZON'S WORK IN INDIA.

Lady Curzon is very grateful to you for the paragraph in your address which you have devoted to her labours on behalf of her own sex in India. She has realised throughout that an English woman in this country and particularly one in high official station has a duty towards her fellow-women just as definite as a male official has towards his fellowmen. That duty is to leave them if possible a little better than she found them. I know of no higher reward could she have than the feeling that both the institution which she inherited from one of her predecessors, Lady Dufferin, and that which she initiated herself in memory of the late Queen Victoria for the provision of Indian midwives, have done something to alleviate the sufferings or add to the comforts of Indian women. It only remains for us both to express our thanks to the members of the Municipal Committee for their combined welcome and good-bye to us this morning and for me to say that this city which I have four times visited as Viceroy has always held and will continue to hold a firm place in my affections as the fitting capital of not the least splendid and vigorous among the provinces of the Indian Empire.

HARRIS FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT.

THE LEICESTERS WIN THE CUP.

POONA, Oct. 27.

After a prolonged series of matches played since Monday last, a most interesting and successful tournament was brought to a close this evening in connection with the Harris Football Cup. The 93rd Highlanders who defeated the East Lancashires in the semi-finals and the Leicesters from Belgaum who polished off the South Lancashires from Jubbulpore, dropped into the final. The tussel was a magnificent fight for the handsome trophy presented by Lord Harris, the late Governor of Bombay. The ground was squared by the whole of Poona garrison who followed the game with interest. Colonel Carey and officers of the East Lancashires were "At Home." From the commencement of hostilities, the Leicesters held the mastery of the situation. Rat in the second half the Argylls brushed up and played a rattling good game. First blood was drawn by the Leicesters two minutes after the second half opened and a minute later the Argylls equalized. Then the Leicesters placed another goal to their credit and despite the best efforts of the Argylls to square the difference, the Leicesters won by two goals to Argylls' one.

Before the Cup was presented to the winners, General Sir Archibald Hunter addressed the assembly and said that the tournament had been a success all through and this year there had been an encouraging number of entries. Some of the teams had come from long distances the South Lancs from Jubbulpore, the Royal Scots from Kamptee, the Leicesters from Belgaum, in addition to the R. F. A. Kirkee, the East Lancs, and Argylls and Sutherland Highlanders. Judging by the fact that seven teams instead of four as against last year had entered, it was evident football was growing in popularity. The Argylls had played a right good game that evening and were in the pink of training. They could afford to lose in as good a spirit as they had won the cup last year The Leicesters are to be congratulated on having their team in the final of the Aga Khan's Hockey tournament and on having won the Harris Football Cup. The Cup as they were all aware was presented by Lord Harris when he was Governor of Bombay for divisional football tournament. The game they witnessed that evening was played by both the teams in a fine spirit They were full of stamina, full of activity and good temper, and he congratulated them on their individual exhibition He thought that special credit was due to Captain Umfreville who, wherever there was game of skill to be organized, was there to carry it through with success, so he had done on the present occasion Thanks of the Committee are also due to Sergt. A Avey who as Referee performed his duties very agreeably, and for Colonel Carey for kindly placing the ground at their disposal.

General Hunter then asked Mrs. Richardson to present the Cup to the winning team. Cheers were given for General Hunter and Mrs. Richardson. General Hunter called cheers for both the winning and loosing teams and thus the tournament was brought to a successful conclusion.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

An acting Pay Master of a British unit is to be appointed to perform the pay duties connected with the sleeping arrangements at Karachi.

Major Williamson, 41st Punjabis, has been selected as Assistant Transport Registration Officer, 4th Divn.

Major Anderson, West Riding Regiment, is appointed to the Staff as Assistant Adjutant General [illegible]

THE MAHARAJA OF KASHMIR.

INSTALLATION CEREMONY BY THE VICEROY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

JAMMU, Oct. 27.

At 11-45 this morning, the Viceroy accompanied by Lady Curzon left the Residency and drove to the Palace where he held a public Durbar for the purpose of conferring enhanced powers of administration on his Highness. The route was thickly peopled with spectators and presented a brilliant appearance. On arrival at the Palace the Viceroy was received by the Maharaja, wearing the uniform of a Major-General of the British Army, General Raja Sir Amar Singh and the State Officials. The procession was then formed and wending its way in slow time to the strains of the band and the booming of guns through the courtyard to the Durbar Hall, formed an impressive spectacle.

The Durbar having been declared open, the Viceroy rose from his seat and addressed the Maharaja and at the conclusion of his speech presented him with a handsome sword saying "I hand to your Highness this sword as a symbol of the enhanced powers of administration with which I now declare you to be duly invested." The Maharaja then expressed his deep sense of pride and gratitude in the following words:—

"Your Excellency, language fails me to give adequate expression to the feelings of the profoundest gratitude which are at the present moment in my heart. It is no small act of condescension to me that your Excellency should have thought of honouring me and my State by paying Jammu a visit before laying down your august office and the honour assumes a signal importance when I bear in mind that your Excellency has prevailed on her Excellency, Lady Curzon, to accompany you to this somewhat out of the way place, which I fear must have been found extremely hot at this time of the year, at no small personal discomfort and inconvenience. And when to these considerations is added the fact that your Excellency has been graciously pleased to undertake the journey to Jammu for the purpose of holding a public Durbar to confer on me enhanced powers of administration, I am overwhelmed with a sense of heartfelt gratitude. I can only say that your Excellency's keen interest in the prosperity of my State and your deep sympathy for my welfare will remain deeply engraven in my heart, to the last day of my life.

"It is only the fitness of things that the closing day of your Excellency's Viceroyalty which throughout has been distinguished for the most deep-seated sympathy for the teeming millions of India and the most passionate desire to promote their happiness, prosperity and contentment, should be marked by such an actual proof of solicitude for the welfare of one of the premier States in India. Your Excellency has been most graciously pleased to repose high confidence in me by restoring me to the powers of a Ruling Chief and I feel the full force of the responsibility and, God willing, shall prove, by my conduct in the administration of State affairs, that I am

NOT UNWORTHY OF THAT CONFIDENCE.

"I know that in carrying out the responsible duties, with which your Excellency has now entrusted me, I can always rely on the unfailing support of the Government of India and the co-operation and advice of the Resident in Kashmir, and I feel sure that in the very commencement of my new career I shall receive all the help I require from my old and valued friend Colonel Pears. I would crave permission to request your Excellency will be assisted in the discharge of these duties by your brother the Raja Sir Amar Singh who has already occupied so prominent a position in the administration and who will be your Chief Minister and right hand man. I am convinced that he will devote his great natural abilities to your faithful service and it will be your inclination as well as your duty to repose in him a full measure of your trust. In all important matters you will be able to rely upon counsel and support of the British Resident who owing to the peculiar conditions of Kashmir has played so important a part in the recent development of the country and whose experience and authority will always be at your command and will assist to maintain the credit of the State. I feel convinced that your Highness will exercise your powers in a manner that will justify the Government of India for their confidence and that will be gratifying to your people and creditable to yourself. You rule a State in which the majority of your subjects are of a different religion from the ruling caste and in which they are deserving of just and liberal consideration. You rule a State in which the cultivating classes are poor and liable to sudden vicissitudes of fortune so that there is frequently a call for leniency in treatment. You rule a State which is much before the eyes of the world and is bound to maintain the highest standard of efficiency and self-respect. Finally you rule a State which has a great and splendid future before it and which should inspire you with no higher or no lower aim than to be worthy of the position of its ruler and thus to add fresh lustre to the proud title of Maharaja of Jammu and Kashmir.

THE DEWALEE FESTIVAL.

THE Dewalee, the most attractive of native festivals, commenced on Wednesday, and continuing on Thursday, had its full blaze of radiance yesterday, which was the great day for the illuminations, in which all classes of the native community have a share, and which is a characteristic feature of the festival. Dewalee (from "dipa," a lamp; and "avali," a row), i.e. the feast of lamps, is a festival which occurs on the new moon of Kartik and is celebrated, according to some Hindu writers, in honour of the goddess Kali or Bhowani, who was formerly propitiated by human sacrifices, and of Vishnu's victory over the demon Narakasoor. The festival, however, appears to be more peculiarly consecrated to Lakshmi, the goddess of riches; and is generally celebrated for a period of five days, during which the Hindu dwelling houses are cleaned, whitewashed and illuminated. A quadrangular floor called "rangoolee" is made in front of the house and painted with many coloured powders. All the treasure in the house is collected and worshipped in the name of Lakshmi; a fight is made and dedicated to Yama, the god of the infernal regions, and fireworks, crackers, spouters, &c., are set off. The feast begins on the thirteenth day of Ashvin Vad, and the fourteenth day is called Narak Chaturdashi, on which Vishnu is fabled to have killed Narakasoor, a giant, and entered his city early in the morning when the people illuminated their houses and received him with great joy and acclamations; and when the women, having adorned themselves, went before him with lighted lamps. The Hindus observe that day as a festival to commemorate the great conquest. They get up early in the morning, fill the house with lights, rub their bodies with perfumed ointment, and bathe themselves with hot water. New clothes and ornaments are put on, and after the children have been decorated, the mistress of the house performs a sort of ceremony called "arti" placing wicks in silver or brass dishes, emblematic of the removal of all their difficulties, and of the advent of a happy new year. Presents of money are made; sweetmeats are distributed, and friends and relatives are invited to dinner. Yesterday was the chief day of the festival, when the illuminations were the most brilliant. The display of lights in the native quarter of the Fort, extending from Parsee Bazar Street and Bazar Gate Street to the the Municipal Gardens on the verge of the Esplanade, was effectively made. Thousands of spectators, on foot and in carriages, had turned out to see the illuminations. All the shops and places of business and most of the dwelling houses were ablaze with lights of varied colours. In the rows of open stalls on the ground-floors, hawkers and petty tradesmen were doing a profitable business in toys nick-nacks, small articles of cutlery, etc., Children decked in the costliest garments and jewels formed the most pleasing feature of the spectacle. Driving from Bazar Gate Street to Kalbadevi and Mombadevi on the one hand, or to the Crawford Market and the Cloth Bazars or the shops in Abdul Rehman Street on the other, and proceeding in the direction of the Coppersmiths' Chawl, facing the Municipal Tank one saw the Dewalee illuminations in their full brilliance. The tram-cars during the continuance of the festival received a fair share of public patronage. The police arrangements for the regulation of wheeled traffic were admirable throughout.

RAILWAY FACILITIES WANTED.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—May I through the medium of your paper draw the attention of the B.B. and C.I. Railway authorities to the fact that the present up Virar Local Train No. 12 arrives at Malad Station very much crowded and that there is hardly any room for passengers to get in, I would, therefore, suggest the Railway authorities to add one or two wagons for the said local train. There is also another point to be considered that from the Church Gate Station to Borivli a great difficulty is felt by the passengers as the train does local trains leaving the place from 4 p.m. to 9-15 p.m. During these times [illegible]

THE ROYAL VISIT.

THE MEDITERRANEAN FLEET AND THE RENOWN.

AN IMPOSING ESCORT.

A CORRESPONDENT in the Mediterranean fleet, states that the following arrangements were made for escorting the Prince and Princess of Wales through the Straits of Messina:—

The fleet, consisting of the Bulwark, Queen, Formidable, Implacable, Venerable, Irresistible, Goliath, Prince of Wales, Leviathan, Venus, Sentinel, and 15 destroyers, left Malta at 4 p.m. on Sunday, October 22nd, and met the Renown at 10 a.m. on Monday, October 23rd, off Cape Pellaro. Before meeting the Renown the fleet was formed in single line abreast, the flagships in the centre, with the cruisers on the flank. Destroyers were lined abreast 21 cables astern, the ships and destroyers being dressed with masthead flags. A Royal salute was fired at a suitable distance, and completed before the Bulwark got within one mile of the Renown. When the Bulwark was 1,900 yards off, the fleet turned sixteen points outwards together, and when turned was on the beam of the Renown. The destroyers then passed through the line of ships at 30 knots speed, and when through the line the port division of destroyers turned together eight points inwards, and then the starboard division eight points inwards, the divisions passing each other through the intervals, port side to port side, and the destroyers firing a Royal salute while crossing the bows of the Renown.

After this evolution the battle fleet formed columns of divisions in line ahead, the divisions of destroyers passing round the flanks of the battle fleet in columns of divisions line ahead taking station on the bows of the Renown the battle fleet being just abaft the beam. At 6 p.m., the fleet formed on the bows so as to be ready for illumination, and at 7-40 p.m., the fleet was illuminated with coloured lights. The fleet parted company with the Renown on the evening of Monday, 23rd, and proceeded to Malta.

As usual, all the vessels, that may be lying in the port at the time of the approaching Royal Visit, in Bombay, will be decked with flags and bunting as well as the vessels that may be in the Prince's and Victoria Docks. The Port Officer has issued orders to decorate all the Port Trust craft on the day of arrival, and to illuminate on the illumination day, the Pilot Schooners Nos 1 and 3, which are lying opposite the Apollo Bunder and Ballard Pier respectively. The work of lighting the Schooners and the Yacht "Victor" has been entrusted to Mr. J. M. Schneider, Light Inspector of the Port, under the supervision of the Harbour Master, Mr. J. R. Deane. On the above crafts red, green and white light buttles will be hoisted in a triangular form, bow sprit to foremost head, to the Main Mast, to the end of the Main Boom and down to the water edge. As regards to illuminate the other Companies vessels nothing is decided in the majority of cases.

The Trustees of the port have ordered only the Pavilion at the Apollo Bunder and the Tide House, and the Customs and Port Trust showkies at the Bunder with multifarious colour buttles to illuminate. Also they have ordered to decorate the Mazid Bridge to Elphinstone Bridge on the Frere Road, on the occasion of the Royal Visitors passing the above road.

His Highness Sir Aga Khan has ordered his Estate-Manager Jaffir Cassam Moos to decorate and illuminate all those properties of his Highness in Bombay by which their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales are expected to pass on the 14th proximo. The Manager is accordingly making preparation on extensive scale to carry out the directions of his Highness. He also intends giving an evening party to some of the respectable tenants of his Highness' buildings in Bombay on the occasion of the Royal Visit.

ARRIVAL OF A NATIVE CHIEF.

Meherban Harbhacao Vinayak alias Daji Sahib, Chief of Karundvad, attended by about twenty followers, arrived in Bombay yesterday morning, and alighted at the Victoria Terminus. The Chief was received on the platform by Mr. Mirza Abbas Ali Baig, Oriental Translator to Government, and is at present staying in a bungalow on Kalbadevi Road.

A farewell dinner was given by Commodore the Hon. H. Tyrwhitt on board the "Renown," battleship, at Portsmouth, on Oct. 7. The guests included Admiral Sir A. L. Douglas, Commander-in-Chief, and Lady and Miss Douglas, Commodore Spencer Logan and Mrs. Logan, the Rev. R. Tyrwhitt, who will perform the duties of chaplain during the Royal tour, Capt. F. D. L. Sheppard, Commander B. G. Godfrey-Faussett, Commander Godfrey M. Paine, Flag-Lieut. C. H. France-Hayhurst and Mrs. France-Hayhurst, and Mr. C. A. Ward, secretary.

The members of the Royal suite who are to be accommodated on board the "Renown" are Lady Eva Dugdale, Major the Hon. Derek Keppel, Sir Arthur Bigge, and Commander Sir Charles Cust. Those on board the "Perthic" will consist of the Earl and Countess of Snaefesbury, Capt. Viscount Crichton, Commander B. G. Godfrey-Faussett, and Mr. F. Dugdale.

Mr. T. Mitchell, the chief constructor, and Mr. John Forsey, the chief Naval Store officer of Portsmouth Dockyard, who have been responsible for the arrangements which have been made on board the vessel for the Royal tour, have been presented, on behalf of the Prince of Wales, with valuable souvenirs as personal gifts from his Royal Highness, in acknowledgment of their services in this connection.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It is with regret I read the notification of the Chamber of Commerce sanctioning the 9th day of November as a holiday in honour of their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales.

I need hardly say that this news is quite inconsistent with the expectationthat wholly absorbed the minds of the general public. When I look around me and find the rapid strides with which every arrangement, including the Royal Visit, is carried on and when almost every paper nook and corner of Bombay is taking an imposing appearance and when every mem seems to hail with joy the day the commercial class, the working class, the real backbone of the people, whether native or European, the future glory of Bombay, is indeed a step backward by the Chamber of Commerce rightly sanctioning only a day as a holiday.

Could it be impossible for the Chamber of Commerce to keep in line, at least for once with the Government in pursuing the same course of holding it, five and one is waiting for the working men during the Royal Visit. Should not the Royal Visit be regarded as an event superior to the many holidays that annually recur? Without the sanction of holidays similar to the Government, be not a great boon to the commercial class in particular and [illegible] expressive in general of TRUE LOYALTY!

LEVEE AT CALCUTTA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Oct 27.

It is notified that H.R.H the Prince of Wales will hold a levee at Government House, Calcutta, on Friday the 29th December next. Cards are to be sent to the office of the Military Secretary to the Viceroy not later than Wednesday the 20th December.

THE BOMBAY MILLS.

ACTION OF LANCASHIRE.

THE Council of the United Textile Factory Workers' Association, representing the several organisations of operatives in the cotton trade, met on October 9th in Manchester, says the local "Guardian" and took action on the question of the excessive hours of labour in the Bombay mills. The Council passed a resolution instructing the Secretary (Mr. Cross) to communicate with the Employers' Parliamentary Committee, with a view to the arrangement of a joint meeting of representatives of the employers and operatives for the consideration of the question, and to see that some combined representation is made to the Government of India on this particular matter.

The Secretary was also directed to write to the Home Secretary as to the constant complaints of "time cribbing" in the cotton mills in this district. The opinion was expressed freely that the law could be better observed if the police—and not merely the factory inspector—had the power to report breaches of the regulations. It was urged in support of this view that if a licensed house is kept open beyond the time prescribed by Act of Parliament the police are empowered to take action. But a mill manager may exceed the time limit without hindrance if the inspector is not at hand. In the judgment of the Council it should be as perilous for a mill-owner to break the law as it is for a licence holder.

In conversation with some of the operatives' representatives on the Bombay mill question much confirmation was obtained of the views expressed the other day by Mr. D. J. Shackleton, M.P., in an interview with one of our representatives. There can be little doubt that the Federation of Master Cotton Spinners' Associations and the North-East Lancashire Spinners' and Manufacturers' Association will respond to the invitation of the Operatives Legislative Council, and that a determined effort will be made to induce the Government of India to see that the factory laws of India are more strictly defined and, if necessary, amplified. The idea is also to see as to the excessive working hours of adults, and particularly of children, and as to the [illegible]

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Oct. 13.

THE LIBERALS AND THE CURZON-KITCHENER CONTROVERSY.

The surest indication of a politician's influence in this country is the way that he is reported by the great newspapers. Judged by this standard Mr. Winston Churchill is a coming man. When the "Times" gives a column to a political speaker who has never been in the Cabinet or even held office it shows that he is a person to be reckoned with. In one of the series of speeches he has been delivering at Manchester during the past week, Mr. Churchill took a strong line on the question which has excited public opinion in India and at home. He is entirely in favour of the view taken by Lord Curzon and though it is known that between Mr. Churchill and, the Commander-in-Chief in India there is no love lost, we must give the hon member the credit of approaching the subject apart from any personal prejudices. Lord Curzon like almost every really able man who had any dealings with Mr. Balfour's Government had said Mr. Churchill been forced to resign office. "Lord Curzon had no doubt made many mistakes and excited unnecessary animosities. But he had been a great Viceroy. With the single lamentable exception of his unjust invasion of Tibet, he had preserved peace upon the Indian frontier. He had not shrunk from unpopularity in defending native interests and rights, and with much frankness and courage he had preserved the Government of India from any participation in Mr. Chamberlain's tariff schemes. His treatment at the hands of his old friends and colleagues had not been distinguished by tact or generosity. Upon the merits of his dispute with Lord Kitchener, Lord Curzon was unquestionably right. His defeat and circumstances of his dismissal involved the establishment of something very like a military dictatorship in India. In no other army in the world, not in France, not Germany, nor Russia, were the executive functions of Commander-in-Chief discharged by the same person who conducted the administration of the Army. And oddly enough the whole principle of the Esher reforms, of which Mr. Balfour was so proud, had been the separation in the Home Army of executive from administrative duties. But in India where the Army was so powerful—was in fact, almost the whole European social life of the country and where the Commander-in-Chief was necessarily absent many months of the year from the seat of Government it was vital to the effective control by the civil power that the Commander in-Chief should be rigidly confined within his proper sphere of training and command. Unless this were observed, and unless the Viceroy had access to high independent military authority, his control over Indian Army administration, and consequently his control of such vital matters as frontier policy and the military budgets, must be gravely impaired. That was the view taken by Lord Roberts, Lord Ripon, Sir Alfred Lyall, and other eminent men who from quite different standpoints, but with extensive knowledge, had examined the question. But the issue raised had ceased to be one merely of military administration. It involved nothing less than the ascendency of the civil power and of the Viceroy. In the deplorable and undignified wrangle which had ensued, Lord Kitchener had not only swallowed the Indian War Minister, but he had swallowed the Viceroy as well. The prestige of the highest representative of Imperial and civil authority in India had been gravely affected. He wished Lord Minto all success in the arduous duties, which lay before him, but he could not believe that he would easily regain for the Viceroyalty its vanished prestige. He earnestly hoped that a Liberal Ministry would refuse to accept the smallest responsibility for changes in the Indian polity effected by a Government, who were devoid of [illegible]

"Manchester Guardian" Mr. Gokhale "curiously enough," as his interviewer says, expressed the opinion that in the criticisms of the British press upon the Curzon-Kitchener controversy, too little weight had been given to Lord Kitchener's contentions. The Military Member, he thought, and teem of little use in checking expenditure.

EARL SPENCER.

The news that Earl Spencer, whilst shooting in Norfolk on Wednesday had a shock has been received with general regret by men of all parties for there is no man in politics, who stands higher in public estimation than the "Red Earl," as the Irish Nationalists used to call him. In some respects Earl Spencer occupies in the Liberal Party to-day, the position that the Duke of Devonshire, when Lord Hartington, did his father, I should say, he is looked upon by Conservative party much as the head of the Cavendishes was in the Eighties. The Conservatives in those days had not rid themselves of the appellation the Stupid Party and certainly they showed their stupidity when they railed against Gladstone as almost a revolutionist and thanked God that Lord Hartington existed to keep his dangerous leader in check. The fear was that Mr. Gladstone so far as the Liberal Party was a strong conservative force. They would not admit it at the time, but they admit it now. Politically they are usually about ten years or more behind their opponents. But in the opinion of some people constitutes the principal difference between the two historic parties. In Lord Edmond Fitzmaurice's splendid "Life of Earl Granville," which is out this week, there is quoted a letter from the late statesman to the Duke of Argyll from which I take the following:—"I could, if I chose, give you instances of what I have disagreed with Gladstone, and upon which I may disagree with him again, but I am convinced that as long as he remains a political leader, he is a Conservative power which will not be replaced by Salisbury, Churchill, or some of the brat Whigs." There was a time when Earl Spencer was not as popular with his opponents as he is to-day. No one in political life suffered so much as he did by standing by Gladstone, when the latter took up Home Rule. Earl Granville and Lord Rosebery were never treated in the way

ject, at times a title thrown by it, he possessed a fingered tenacity peculiarly his own. Without it he could not have faced the odds against him. If at times he seemed over-anxious to adjourn a question, it was nearly always on the principle of the French proverb, "reculer pour mieux sauter." This mental habit, if not created, was certainly fostered by the circumstances of the position in the House of Lords, until sometimes it may have seemed that it was pushed to extremes, especially when transferred to other fields of action, where perhaps he was too much inclined to succeed by using others instead of imposing his own will.'

MR. GOKHALE'S CAMPAIGN.

The "Times" I observe continues to ignore the presence in our midst of the President-elect of the National Congress, and the prominence which is given to the visit of this clever "Ambassador from the people of India," as the "Daily News" styles him, by some other journals, hardly makes up for his voice not reaching the most influential section of newspaper readers in the Kingdom. Mr. Gokhale after speaking at Sheffield on the 5th went on to Manchester where on the following evening he addressed a meeting of Mr. Schwann's constituents. As was to be expected, he devoted his remarks chiefly to the Bengal boycott, but, whether his elaborate defence of the new device adopted by "the most influential community in India" to punish Lord Curzon will cause the Manchester Chamber of Commerce to alter its views on the subject remains to be seen. Mr. Gokhale was very complimentary to the Bengalees for not only they are according to him the "most influential community in India," but they are "intellectually amongst the finest people in the world." Indeed, it is because of their superiority in many ways that they were, if we are to believe Mr. Gokhale, marked out for Government disapproval and displeasure. The other day, the "Times" published on its principal page a letter from "An Old-Berliner" with reference to the methods adopted by our friends in the German empire to lower England in the eyes of the world. While Prince Bulow with his tongue in his cheek was upbraiding a licentious Press for sowing the seeds of discord between Germany and England, his faithful Agent, Professor Schiemann was authorizing the Berlin correspondent of a celebrated New York paper to transmit to his journal a statement, which contained the following passages :—"Anxiety concerning the maintenance of her Indian position is England's motive for entering into the treaty. Such anxiety has increased since the war, for despite Russian defeats, Russia never had so many troops on Asiatic soil as to-day, and it is probable that a considerable number will remain in Turkestan. Anglo-Russian rivalry does not concern India, but Persia and Afghan, and, despite the alliance, all the advantages seem to be for Russia, for she can, without sacrificing her prospects, afford to wait until the Persians and Afghanistan are driven by domineering English procedure into her arms as allies. Russia's intentions are not lust of conquest, but closer economical connexions with these States. I do not believe that the alliance will lead to the defence of India, but perhaps to an offensive war against Russia throughout Afghanistan and Persia. Japanese troops in English hands would be a two-edged sword and would damage England. Even now the eyes of all Indians are turned to Japan in hushed awe and reverence, as the future deliverer of Asia, and signs are not lacking that the native population is desirous of rising to shake off the English yoke; whereas Russia was not troubled a single moment during the recent war with her Asiatic subjects. The Anglo-Japanese alliance seems a dangerous weapon, politically and economically, in India Indo-China, Australia, and South America, where Japanese trade agencies will spring up like mushrooms." But some of the things, Mr Gokhale is saying are not very dissimilar to the above tirade. In his Manchester speech of last Friday, he said, as is reported to have said :—"The country (India) is at this moment seething with discontent from one end to the other. . . . Imaginary dangers are looked for in various directions. The Government has taken it into its head to think that if the people are not disloyal to-day, they may be disloyal to-morrow, so they are saying, Let us cripple them once for all, so that they shall be incapable ever of rising against our rule. The result has been that the cloak has been put back amazingly." In an interview with a representative of the Manchester 'Guardian' he enlarged on his plea and averred that the repression of popular aspirations has been at its worst during the last two years. "A series of reactionary measures has been forced on the people in defiance of public opinion and in the face of fierce opposition, with the result that the faith of a large section in the desire of England to govern India in the interests of the Indians themselves has been well-nigh destroyed. These measures have had one great aim, namely to increase the power of Englishmen in the land, and to make it more and more difficult for Indians to claim a position of equality with them." He admits that Lord Curzon has done some good things, but "it is administration by English officials that he has been anxious to strengthen while the Indians are kept always in a subordinate position. The fact is that he does not seem to believe in liberty, and in national aspirations, and he has not understood the Indian people." The interviewer asked Mr. Gokhale for his views about the Anglo-Japanese Treaty. "As the text," Mr. Gokhale replied, "had not been published, when I left India. But my own feeling upon reading it was one of bitter humiliation. England has unlimited resources in India, if she would properly use them. By conciliating the people and trusting them, you would have with you and behind you numbers that might defy twenty Russias. Instead of this, however, you pursue a policy of distrust and repression in India and seek to keep in bondage a people committed to your care by means of an alliance with an Asiatic Power. When I read of the Treaty, I felt that the cup of bitterness was full. To an Indian it does not merely seem superfluous. It hurts him. What does it mean, if not that we are to be kept unarmed and to be kept down, and that you will not trust us? Yet," he added, "Japan may have something to say eventually to the administration of India, though not to-day." One can imagine the pleasure with which all this has been read by Professor Schiemann, for we may be quite sure that these speeches and interviews find their way to the different chancelleries of Europe. But on one point Mr. Gokhale shows a clearer appreciation of the position than some of his English friends. "Experience" he says in an interview published in yesterday's "Daily News" "has shown that in regard to India there is very little to choose between the two parties." Meeting a prominent English supporter of the Congress a few days ago, I ventured to say pretty much the same thing, but he would not admit that a Liberal Secretary of State is the same as a Conservative Liberal Secretary of State—"a real Liberal mind you" he added "not an exaggerated Tory like Sir Henry Fowler." Poor Sir Henry Fowler how he is hated by Sir William Wedderburn, Sir Henry Cotton and the rest. At a Parsi meeting the other night, Sir William Wedderburn, strong a party man as he is, openly declared that he would rather have Mr. Brodrick as Secretary of State for India than the despised Sir Henry Fowler. I may be wrong, but I do not think that this is quite the right way to gain the sympathy of the official leaders of the Liberal party. Mr. Gokhale in one of the interviews claims that six Indians—two for each of the principal Provinces—should sit in the House of Commons apparently without being elected by British constituencies. The thing is absurd and yet he must mean this, for he said that if this plan were carried out it would free them from appealing to English constituencies, of their charity, to adopt an Indian as their member. Some day when there is an Imperial Council for all parts of the King's dominions, Mr. Gokhale will get his six members' but not before. In the meantime if any Indian wants a seat in the House of Commons all he has got to do is to get a constituency to elect him. But the difficulties as Mr. Dadabhai Naroji's hard experience shows are very great.

THE UNITED STATES AND THE CONGRESS AGITATION.

The London organ of the Congress party in announcing the arrival from America of Mr. Lagpat Rai says :—"As we anticipated he had an excellent reception, experiencing much kindness and much sympathy with his mission. . . . Mr. Lagpat Rai is satisfied that, if a mission to America be organised, the members will receive a very attentive hearing and much active sympathy; and American opinion would react on British opinion. He may be regarded, then, as a prospector or pioneer on the American field. What on earth have the Americans to do with the matter? Notwithstanding the gush poured forth in post-prandial speeches about the great and remarkable community across the Atlantic they are after all foreigners, and if they meddle in matters, which do not concern them in the least, they will run the risk of being told to mind their own business. They are not as a whole very discriminating in regard to colour and are apt to class even civilised Asiatics with their negro fellow countrymen. From at any rate one point of view the native inhabitants of India are infinitely better off, even under the existing system of British rule which, of course, is not perfect, than they would be if their overlords were Yankees. I recall that some years ago an important monthly magazine in New York published a most unfair attack upon the administration of India in one section, if I remember right, dwelling on the treatment of plague. I sought the objectionable article of the notice of a friend, a distinguished official who had a great deal to do with the epidemic in the first appearance, and he spent most valuable but the New York Editor would not print it. Soon much for American fair play. Then it seems that the Congress party should have recourse to appealing to a alien people for support and denouncing British rule in India is another illustration of the incoherence the leaders of the movement, as Ripley and others have to account for. The Congress has proclaimed the tenets of thoughtful Indian opinion. In the past year alone

Congress have not disdained to angle for the approval of Continental nations jealous of British supremacy and anxious to injure us as far as they can. But these endeavours were not very fruitful. Perhaps the time was not ripe. Might I suggest that when the precious "mission to America" has been organised a similar movement should be started in Germany? Great as were the "kindness" and "sympathy" expressed for Mr. Lagpat Rai in America they would be as nothing compared with the welcome that he would receive if he transferred his labours to Berlin. And then if the present talk of an Anglo-Russian "rapprochement" should end in smoke he might extend the field of his exertions to St. Petersburg where he would also no doubt be rewarded with "a very attentive hearing and much active sympathy."

THE SITUATION IN EUROPE.

(Concluded from page 4.)

"The British Government," says the Vossische Zeitung, "must have known that Germany intended no attack on France. England's offer, therefore, to seize the Kiel Canal and land and army in Schleswig Holstein would testify to extraordinary hostility towards Germany."

The Berlin correspondent of the (Telegraph (Oct.10) quotes the (Reichsbote) as expressing the feelings of the majority of the Conservatives when it says that a situation is now presented which shows Germany to be surrounded by enemies. Germany, says this journal must now use every endeavour to strengthen herself, especially at sea, for whatever may occur; those "fellows" who are driving the nations to way should be hanged. But should it come to war against Germany, who wishes to injure nobody, Germany will arise in her might and animated by the (furor Teutonicus,) will free Europe for ever from these everlasting enmities.

ENGLAND AND RUSSIA.

The Russian Press has continued to discuss the prospects of an arrangement with Great Britain. A "Times" correspondent at St. Petersburg wrote on Oct. 8—It is a wanton misstatement to assert, as certain German newspapers do, that the British Government has opened negotiations with a view to concluding an agreement with Russia regarding Persia and Tibet. This is so far from the truth that Sir Charles Hardinge, the British Ambassador, whose presence here would be essential were such negotiations pending, proceeds shortly to take leave of absence.

The Novosti to-day devotes a leading article to the subject of an Anglo-Russian rapprochement, and hails the apparent desire of Great Britain to come to an agreement with Russia as eminently practical and desirable for both Powers. The "Novosti" remarks, however:—"Inventors of new political combinations are trying to frighten Russia by talk of British territorial ambitions in Asia. They appeal to the traditional suspicion of England and represent her as the irreconcilable foe of Russia. It is difficult to combat these influences, but it is none the less necessary to foil them. If Russian diplomacy decides to cut itself loose from old prejudices and sincerely and honestly to take a decisive step towards a rapprochement and understanding with England, then the peace of Europe and the political equilibrium of Europe and Asia will be assured for a long time.

The St. Petersburg correspondent of the Telegraph quotes the views of personages "whose will is largely identical with power" concerning an Anglo-Russian understanding. He says:—

While Russia will effectively support Germany against any real aggression on the part of England she has no intention to base her policy upon precautionary measures against alleged sinister designs which are wildly improbable.

On the other hand Russian public opinion is not hostile to England, and is beginning to understand her better and to mistrust her less but if there be English people who therefore fancy Russia would conclude an understanding with Great Britain directed against Germany they must be literally crazy.

Russia is very friendly to Germany and intends says the correspondent, to remain so but she is resolved to be neither wheedled nor frightened into an anti-English coalition which would give Germany the whip hand of Europe.

The "Times" correspondent at Paris wrote on the 10th :—

If certain information that reaches me from a well informed quarter be accurate it would appear that the German Emperor is even more concerned at the prospect of an Anglo-Russian "rapprochement" than he was at the conclusion of the Anglo-French "entente." The wish may be father to the thought, but no little confidence is felt here in the success which the partisans of better relations between England and Russia are making in that direction in both countries. I have had opportunities of satisfying myself that it is not at all with any "arrière pensee" of a future aggressive policy that the French desire to see their Russian allies and their English friends come to an agreement on questions of mutual concern. What they are anxious for is that they themselves, at the same time as Russia and England, should be left in peace to attend to their own business without perpetual interference from Berlin.

According to competent opinion, there is room for such an agreement from the moment that Russia, accepting the accomplished fact in the Far East and reconciling herself to the idea of the maintenance of the status quo, seeks compensation for the abandonment of her Asiatic dreams in the resumption of her traditional policy in the Near East. In that quarter of the world thanks to Russia's Far Eastern adventure, the influence of Pan-Slavism has been almost entirely superseded by that of Pan-Germanism which constitutes an infinitely more immediate and greater danger for most of the other nations. These two influences are antagonistic and irreconcilable, and the question is daily becoming more acute as to whether it would not be in the interest of the majority that a large share of the Turk's inheritance, including Asia Minor, should go to Russia.

Whatever the basis may be for an eventual understanding between England and Russia, it will be obnoxious to Germany, who hoped to draw Russia France into a triple entente.

The following passage from the Novoe Vremya spoke volumes :—

"Any agreement with Germany even on the basis of the Far East, would call forth a painful impression in Slav countries. Such a convention would be regarded there as the prelude to events similar to those that settled the fate of Bosnia and Herzegovina of German Poland and of so many other parts of the Slav domain which we have abandoned.

The Standard correspondent wrote from St. Petersburg Oct. 11 :—The oft-hand suggestion in the Novoe Vremya that the Anglo-Russian entente would be incomplete if both agreed to preserve the status quo in Central Asia for a decade appears to have been taken too seriously abroad. If this were all that Russia desired she would scarcely trouble to negotiate as she thoroughly understands that the Anglo-Japanese agreement is designed to maintain that status and to preserve peace. The Russ roundly declares to-day that the preservation of the status quo is not a satisfactory solution of the question and that Russia is still curious as to the nature of England's special interests. It is becoming more and more evident however that the international situation in nowise requires any over-hasty rearrangement of the existing groups of the Powers.

If the international situation cannot be regarded as entirely normal, it appears to be wholly without reason, as is shown by the intention of several of the ambassadors to take their annual leave shortly. Sir Charles Hardinge, the British representative, is going to England soon, to remain there until about the New Year.

FRANCE RUSSIA AND GERMANY.

The Paris correspondent of the "Times" says that in his judgment, the probabilities of a Franco-German rapprochement and of a Russo-German entente are almost equally remote. He may go the length of affirming that a general understanding between France and Germany, of a nature to affect the Anglo-French entente, is further off than ever, nor is there any likelihood that the Franco-Russian Alliance will be weakened by any fundamental change in the relations between Russia and Germany. The correspondent quotes some remarkable utterances in the "Libre Parole" by M. Drumont, formerly a violent Anglophobe who declares that the "rapprochement" with Great Britain is now absolutely necessary from the nature of things.

PASSENGERS PER S. S. NIPPON.

The following is the list of passengers proceeding to China and Japan per Austrian Lloyd's s. s. Nippon to-day from the Victoria Dock No. 8 :—Mr. M. Kobr, Mr. H. S. Kotwal, Mr. B. Lundber, Mr. Augo. Pirovano, Lieut. A. D. Reid and Mr. S. Stamman.

Warm, Debilitating Weather

Many people, after a long spell of oppressive heat, suffer from lassitude, loss of spirits, and a general "run down" feeling.

They need a course of Ayer's Sarsaparilla, a medicine which has revived and restored to active life and health thousands of such sufferers. A lady who recently returned to England from South Africa writes concerning this "*wonderful medicine*":

"While in Cape Town the past summer I suffered greatly from the long-continued heat. I was completely worn out; my blood seemed to become as thin as water, and I lost all energy and interest in life. My friends recommended

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

and a course of this wonderful medicine restored my health and spirits. My husband suffered in the same way as I did, and he also was greatly benefited from the use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla."

There are many imitation Sarsaparillas. Be sure you get "AYER'S."

BENGAL PARTITION.

INTERESTING SPEECH BY MR. GOKHALE.

THE INDIAN VIEW.

Mr. G. K. Gokhale, a members of the Indian Viceregal Council, spoke at a meeting held on the 6th inst. in North Manchester, and addressed Mr. G. E. Schwann, M. P.

AN INDIAN ON INDIA.

Mr. Gokhale, on rising to address the meeting, was received with great enthusiasm. He spoke first of the appreciation of the Indian people for the sympathetic interest which Mr. Schwann had for so many years taken in their affairs. "If the faith of my countrymen in your sense of justice and love of fair play is still keen, in spite of many disappointments and many discouragements, it is due to the fact that there are among you men like Mr. Schwann, who place righteousness above everything else," (Cheers.) Explaining his mission in England, he said he had come on behalf of the Indian National Congress to arouse the sympathetic interest of the electors of this country in the affairs of India. "Never, in my opinion," he said "was there greater need of your paying attention to the affairs of that great dependency. The country is at this moment seething with discontent from one end to the other. The good work which it has taken large-hearted English statesmen years and years to do has been to a great extent undone, and one of the greatest provinces of that country, Bengal, which has one-fourth of the population of the whole county, is to-day in a state of open hostility to the administration of the land. This is a very serious situation, and the electors of this country, who are ultimately responsible for the good government of that land, must find out who is responsible for creating the present situation." Mr. Gokhale traced the development of the situation from the beginning of the era during which the destinies of India and Great Britain have been linked together.

He described the Liberal policy govern ng the administration of India up to the end of Lord Ripon's distinguished viceroyalty, and then proceeded to show how in the last twenty years that good work had been destroyed. "During the last ten years a wave of Imperialism has swept over the whole of the Empire. You here have suffered from that wave, and you can imagine how much more people have suffered who in their own country are more or less at the mercy of the officials whom you send out to govern them. The Imperialism has resulted in a most reactionary policy being adopted. Imaginary dangers are looked for in various directions. The Government has taken it into its head to think that if the people are not disloyal to-day they may be disloyal to-morrow and so they are saying: "Let us cripple them for once and all so that they shall be incapable ever of rising against our rule. The result has been that the clock has been put back amazingly. The local self-governments which Lord Ripon gave us has been largely curtailed; educational facilities have been reduced, they have tried to fetter the press by passing the Official Secrets Bill; they have abolished competition for the higher offices, and many things have been made dependent upon the sweet will of the official who rule there which means that official patronage has been enormously increased and the opportunities for Indian people to enter the service of their countrymen have been largely reduced.

THE PARTITION OF BENGAL.

"But more than all these things, Mr. Gokhale continued, "there has come this partition of Bengal, about which I wish to speak specially to-night, because I understand that there is considerable soreness felt in Lancashire about the late events have taken lately. I want you to realise that this partition, which is now driving the people of Bengal to a state of utter despair, does not stand by itself. It is the last of a series of reactionary and repressive measures which have shaken the people's confidence in the intentions of the Government, and which have made the people feel that unless they help themselves nobody else will help them." (Cheers.) Mr. Gokhale explained why the partition of Bengal is so objectionable to the people. He pointed out that Bengal is the largest province in India, with a population of 70 or 80 millions. That population was composed of four different classes, who differed in language, in some cases in race, and in some cases in caste. In the centre of the province were the Bengalis, some 30 millions in number.

Speaking with greater liberty as a native of Bombay himself, he described the Bengalis as the most influential community in India and as intellectually the finest people in the world. They had a most powerful press they had wealth among them, they were fired by national aspirations, and they had great political influence with their countrymen. Living in Calcutta for four months every year, he knew how many lovable qualities the Bengalis had, and he knew that they had only to be dealt with in a right spirit to show their undying gratitude. Their instinct was to be loyal and law-abiding. It was these people who were now being roused against the Government and who in their despair had declared a boycott against English goods.

AN ALTERNATIVE TO PARTITION.

The Bengalis, therefore, more than any other community in India, were marked out for Government disapproval and displeasure, and the Government thought if these people could be gagged and oppressed the work of administration would be easier. How to deal with the Bengalis had always been the problem with those who wanted to turn the back upon promises given in the past in the name of the English people. What, therefore, was the plan that has been adopted? The proposal was to divide Bengal into two parts, to put half the Bengalis into one province and the other half into another province, and to reduce them into a position of hopeless minority in both. The Bengalis naturally received the proposal with feelings of consternation and dismay.—(Hear hear.) They felt that the solidarity of their race would be destroyed. The contention of the Government was that Bengal was too great an administrative charge for one man.

But partition was not the only means of dealing with the difficulty that was presented by the size of Bengal. They might, for instance have given Bengal a Governor-in-Council in place of a Lieutenant-Governor, as at present. A Governor-in-Council was assisted by two colleagues, and thus there were three men to divide the work of administration whereas a Lieutenant-Governor had to do all the work himself. That was the solution proposed by Sir H. Cotton. A Governor-in-Council was however, supplied from England and Lord Curzon would not have a man who would be partly independent of him.—(Laughter.)

HISTORY OF THE IDEA.

Lord Curzon, therefore, preferred the plan of partition. He started the idea in 1903. The plan at first was to take away only a small slice of Bengal—about a twelfth—and to add it to the Eastern administration. The people who lived in this proposed slice protested. The Viceroy went and visited them but though he talked in a dru manner the people would not be put down—(hear, hear).—and the Viceroy seemed to have dropped the idea of partition like a hot potato. —(Laughter.) From beginning of last year until two months ago not a word was heard about partition. The people thought that nothing further would be done and had they known the Government were going on with the scheme many of them would have come to England to call attention to the seriousness of the proposal.

The Government went to work in the dark and two months ago the new scheme of partition—a much larger one than the first, since it proposed to cut off not a twelfth but a half of the province—was sprung upon the people. The storm that was aroused was fiercer than ever. Then came the debate in the House of Commons, when the question was raised on a motion for the adjournment by Mr. Herbe Roberts. On the occasion of that debate Mr. Brodrick promised to furnish Parliament with further papers in order that the House might have better material on which to form a judgment. This was taken to mean that no further steps would be taken without Parliament having a chance to express an opinion. This, at any rate, was how Mr. Brodrick's speech was understood. The agitation therefore became a little quieter. But a month ago Lord Curzon announced that the scheme of partition would be carried into effect on October 11.

COMPLICATIONS THAT MUST ARISE.

Mr. Gokhale detailed as complications they must inevitably arise from the partition—the withdrawal of many men of ability and influence from residence in Calcutta, the crippling of the power of the Calcutta presses, the interference with the educational work of Calcutta, and the probable reduction of the importance of the High Court of Calcutta. These were some of the things that would make this partition disadvantageous to the people of Bengal. But there was one body that would gain very largely by the partition—the body of officials. The partition would create so many new jobs in the Civil Service that there was a fine outlook indeed for those men, and it was one of the most astonishing things in connection with the partition that the Lieutenant-Governor should have reported to the Viceroy saying that he had consulted several members of the Civil Service and they were all in favour of it (Laughter) Of course they were in favour of it; whoever doubted that they would be otherwise? But was it not remarkable that although these Civil service officials were consulted not one word of opinion was ever asked from a non official Indian? The non-official Indians had to a man ranged themselves against the partition even those who live in mortal terror of displeasing the Government, as a sure proof of their earnest conviction that a grave mistake was being made. The influential Indians had done everything possible to stop the partition, but all the efforts were absolutely useless and now he has come to England to ask if this was the way in which the British government of India was to be carried on?—(Loud cries of "No.") The Indian was patted on the back for his loyalty and when money was wanted for special purposes he was tapped for tens of thousands of pounds, but a question of vital importance to the interests of his country was settled without consulting him in any way, and this after hundred years of progressive British rule was a disheartening state of things.

WHY THE BOYCOTT WAS BEGUN.

Mr. Gokhale spoke not only of the legislations that had been imposed on the Indian population, but also of the disparaging remarks on the Bengalees as a race which Lord Curzon made at Calcutta, and said: With feelings alienated and trampled on in this way the partition scheme concocted in the dark and persisted in spite of every effort made to persuade the Government to give it up what were the people to do? They tried to move the Government on the spot and failed. They approached the Secretary of State and failed. They approached parliament and failed. They knew from bitter experience how difficult it is to get you English people to take any abiding interest in the affairs of India. I say this not to blame anybody. The situation is difficult. There are six thousand miles between us, and you have your own problems. We know that you do not wish that India should be badly governed, and all we ask is that she shall be governed in accordance with the English traditions of constitutional liberty and freedom.—(Cheers.) Therefore I am sure that when the whole position is brought home to you you will vie as one man and put an end to these Russian methods of administration—(Cheers.) What else to do? The question was urgent and the people in sheer despair driven well nigh to madness wanted to strike at the Government somehow, since the Government would not listen to them. Then they said: "Manchester people are the countrymen of this Government. Lancashire fears no head to our affairs. Lancashire could exercise its power in our favour but it does not very well we shall have nothing to do with [illegible]

for many reasons, amongst others because you are represented in the press by a newspaper like the "Manchester Guardian," than which there is no better friend to our people in this country, because you are represented in Parliament by Mr. Schwann and because we honour the great names of the men who founded the Manchester School. The principles of the Manchester school is that there should be peace abroad and reform at home, and that people shall be permitted to rise according to their capabilities to the fullest possible self-government, and therefore we have faith in the Manchester School Why, then you may ask, have we taken a step against Manchester?

Well what could the people do? The Manchester trade was the only vulnerable point at which we could strike against the Government of India, and we struck not with the object of injuring you in your pockets, because we would sooner buy from you than from America but because you are in the position to call this reactionary Government to account. I regret the necessity for resorting to this measure, and I understand that you are sore and angry. I was even told in London that it would not be a pleasant thing to come to Manchester to address a meeting, because people were embittered against the Indians for the boycott. But I said I would take the risk. I am not sorry that you are angry, because I want you to be angry, but I want you to turn your angry not against the helpless people, who have been driven to the last possible measure that they could take in an extremity, but against those officials of yours who are responsible for the unhappy situation that has been brought about.—(Cheers.)

Sir William Wedderburn, in a short speech said he had had long official experience of India, and from the beginning of last century his family had served the people of India in the Civil Service. Therefore he had no hostility to the Official element. But he wished the officials to be the servants of the people, not the tyrants.—(Cheers.) As an old official, then without any grievance against the Government and as one who had held some of the most pleasing appointments in India, he thoroughly agreed with what Mr. Gokhale had said. The people of Bengal were a patient, law abiding people, and they had taken this action not through perversity, but because their spirit has been broken by manifest calamities. When the province had been devastated by famine and earthquakes and all manner of calamities the people ought surely to have been met by their rulers with every feeling of sympathy and conciliation. To choose this moment to take away from them the great boons which had been given to them by the British people and to cut rage all their feelings of nationality and patriotism was an amazing thing.—(Cheers.) When the people of Lancashire looked into this question they would retain their indignation, but it would be against those who had caused these evils, not against those who were suffering from them.—(Cheers.)

A resolution thanking Mr. Gokhale and Sir W. Wedderburn and expressing the conviction that the British people should interest themselves actively in the prosperity of their Indian fellow-subjects and give careful consideration to their pressing needs and legitimate aspirations was carried unanimously and acknowledged by Mr. Gokhale.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAIL OF 13TH OCT.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Moldavia Capt. E. H. Gordon, arrived in harbour yesterday morning with the English mails of the 13th Oct. She brought the following passengers :—

FROM LONDON.

Aspinall Lt-Col and Mrs H and child
Agnew Mr and Mrs P D
Aikman Hon Mr Justice Mrs and Miss
Atkins Mr H E
Biggs Mrs H V
Barlow Sir and Lady and Miss
Bradshaw Mrs C R
Bellenon Mr H
Boas Mrs H J and infant
Basin Mrs F M and 2 children
Bannerman Major and Mrs and 2 children
Butler Lt H
Bussiane Mr and and Mrs W
Bagshaw Mrs L
Bayley Miss
Clarke Miss S
Cook Major C C and Mrs
Cumming Mrs
Cuthbert Rev J H
Cole Miss B
Capp Mrs S
Clark Mr and Mrs W H
Courtould Miss
Christian Mr F E
Chisholm Mr J M
Campbell Miss R
Cruickshank Mr V
Crosthwaithe Lt J S
Dawson Miss E
Dunlop Mrs
Davis Mr C C
Dalgiel Miss G
Edie Mr A G and Mrs and 2 children
Eve Miss B
Ellinger Miss
Evans Miss
Elmslie Miss L M
Flavin Mr and Mrs
Geyer Mrs and child
Gorham Miss M
Gordon Miss
Hasmer Mrs G and Capt A G
Huddleston Mr and Mrs G
Huddleston Mr R
Haig Miss A
Hollooff Miss
Jones Mr and Mrs G and Miss
Jennings Mrs H
Kendall Mrs H E M and child

FROM MARSEILLES.

Anderson Col and Mrs J
Amauney Lt-Col E S
Ashworth Mr S H
Alexander Lady
Aristan Mr
Apostolides Mr E B
Bates Capt and Mrs B G
Burke Mrs W H
Burrard Mrs
Bell Ar A R
Behrens Mr F
Bottilwala Dr H L
Bevington Lt R E P
Becker Capt G A
Buttersby Mr H L
Bayley Mr and Mrs and child
Buckland Miss
Brown Mr and Miss J A
Barton Miss M
Bowdon Mrs H A
Bicknell Mr H
Boydell Mr E
Barradaile Col
Burst Mrs M L
Boldy Mr E S
Beechey Mr H
Buchanan Mrs
Benn Major H G
Bannerman Major and Mrs
Beaber Col P B L
Courage Capt and Mrs A
Carey Mr and Mrs L S and child
Coldridge Lt G D
Conyears Mrs H C
Cullen Capt E H
Chatterji Mr
Clarke Miss
Colvin Mr G L
Carpindale Maj W M
Cuffe Mrs T W
Culmer Mr D N
Cair Mr and Mrs E S
Carnard Mrs A B
Carpindale Mrs W M
Cameron Miss M T
Carey Mr H M
Courthope Mr E
Courtheld Lt-Col
Carewithen Major and Mrs
Campbell Mr D F
Cherol Mr V
Criper Mr W K
Colah Mr S F
Cumming Mrs
Devon Mr and Mrs G C
Edwards Capt A C
Evereth Mr and Mrs W H
Edwards Mrs
Erskine Mrs
Evans Miss L
Fox Capt H B
Fulton Mr
French Mrs
Gardner Miss B G
Gordon Col S D
Grant Miss M
Greenwood Mr D A
Gibson Mr M M
Gregson Mr and Mrs C P
Goodfellow Miss
Gastrell Lt P
Gillpil Lt and Mrs G
Heaton Mr and Mrs B
Hakim Dr E J
Horne Mr A
Harrison Miss
Hoare Mr A
Harrington Lady and Miss
Hill Major J
Heywood Miss
Hatfield Mr J L
Hudson Mr W A
Hodson Mr A E
Hudson Mr and Mrs R
Inmas Lt Col A W F
Irvine Major J B
Javeri Mr D M
Jennings Col and Mrs
Jackson Capt T D
Jameson Mr J V
Jool Mr G A

FROM BRINDISI.

Beville Major C H
Channier Mr and Mrs L
Clark Mr J
Crawford Mr F L
Evans Mr F B
Felt Rev F R
Godman Capt L P
Halt Mr C C
Ingall Mr and Mrs H W
Macbeth Mr J P
Napier Mr F D
Nicholl Mr T
Rae Mr H P M
Reynell Mr R
Stevens Mr C E
Vernon Mr H A B

FROM GIBRALTAR.—Sellon Mr E M

FROM ADEN.

Gibbs Miss
Kincaid Major Genl and Mrs

FOR KARACHI.

Allen Mrs F R
Ashburner Mr H W
Blackstock Mr and Mrs
Davidson Miss
Dobbie Lt Col H H
Drew Mrs A B
Fegen Mr H
Gordon Mrs A L
Gillett Lt R S
Jones Mr R
Jackson Dr M G
McConnoghey Mrs
Murcott Mr A
Otto Mr A H
Somerville Miss
Skinner Vet R P
Shaw Col and Mrs D G
Streetell Lt C D
Tulgr Major K T
Walker Mrs G and child
Wilkinson Mr S
Washington Capt F G
Yates Mr and Mrs L C H
Yates Miss

FOR RANGOON.—Pridmore Mrs W S.

FOR HONGKONG.

Cummins Mr A E Min
Martin Mr and Mrs
Wilkinson Mr

FOR AUSTALIA.

Russell Mr C E
Russell Mr J E
Wilshire Mr H W

"EVERY DAY MENUS" by W. S. Burke (Calcutta: Thacker Spink and Co.,) has reached a second edition. The work has been revised and corrected. Over a hundred dishes have been introduced. The kitchen calendars have been extended and a vocabulary has been added. Instead of having the same "billyfare" every corresponding day of the week, you have by the aid of Mr. Burke, a different one for every day and are thus saved from much vexation of spirit. In the third edition we hope the compiler will devote a little especial attention to this side of India, and instead of dilating upon rabri and nowle and patte and hilsa, will touch upon pomfret and sole and turbot, even upon the modest bomalo and rawas. Meantime we must do that for ourselves and for the Christmas [illegible]

TRY IT IN YOUR BATH

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A MARVELLOUS PREPARATION.

Refreshing as a Turkish Bath. Invaluable for Toilet Purposes.
Splendid Cleansing Preparation for the Hair.
Removes Stains and Grease Spots from Clothing.
Allays the Irritation caused by Mosquito Bites.
Invigorating in Hot Climates. Restores the Colour to Carpets.
Cleans Plate and Jewellery. Softens Hard Water.
So Vivifying after Cricket, Motoring and other Sports.

"MAKES HOME, SWEET HOME IN DEED."

None Genuine without the Signature of Scrubb & Co. on each Bottle.

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To His Excellency the Right Honourable LORD CURZON OF KEDLESTON, G. M. S. I., G. M. I. E., Viceroy and Governor-General of India.

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Electric Fittings of Osler's own Manufacture.

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PEEK, FREAN & CO'S

WINE MIXED

BISCUITS.

A BOON TO SUFFERING HUMANIYT

SURGERY SUPERSEDED.

SURGERY CAN ONLY GIVE TEMPORARY RE IEF TO THE FOLLOWING DISEASES, [illegible] THEY CAN BE RADICALLY CURED BY THE UNFAILING MEDICINES DESCRIBED BELOW :—

HYDROCELE in any form—acute or fehronic—Hernia, Elephantasis, and all sorts of rectum and scrotum diseases are cured by an infallible, harmless and wonderful remedy consisting of 85 vegetable drugs and 105 vegetable oils.

BLEEDING AND BLIND PILES—Fistula, Fissure of the Anus, and all inflamatory complaints of the rectum which cause much irritation, burning and pain are thoroughly cured without the least pain or inconvenience to sufferers.

FATTY OR WINDY BODY, the undue increase of the size of the belly and abdomen, parts of the waist, loin, and other limbs of the body, and the consequent weakness and depression. The persons do not find rest or happiness under such condition, and feel very miserable, they can be easily cured, and can experience a reduction of 4 to 6 inches in their body after 15 days' application of oil. Also rheumatism, gout, paralysis—acute or chronic—are cured by the application of oil and pills. The effect of cure is experienced after 15 days' treatment.

IMPOTENCY, SPERMATORRHŒA, STERILITY, and monthly disorders, and other obstinate uterine diseases are permanently cured, no matter how old the patient or disease may be.

DIABETES, Insipid and Mellites—and complaints akin thereto, both acute and chronic, are thoroughly cured by harmless vegetable pills.

ALL BILIOUS COMPLAINTS, DYSPEPSIA, heating sensation in the throat or chest, sour, bitter or sweet taste in the mouth, heartburn, headache caused thereby, and loss of appetite are easily cured.

ALL NASAL COMPLAINTS—watery, blood or pus discharges from the nose, formation of scales or flesh globules in the nose, causing obstruction to breathing, are perfectly cured by an effective snuffing powder.

PATIENTS ARE NOT REQUIRED TO UNDERGO THE INCONVENIENCES AND DANGER OF OPERATIONS. Price as follows :—

For Hydrocele, Hernia and Elephantasis—Pills and Oil for 20 days. Rs. 10.
" Piles, Fistula—Ointment and Pills for 15 days. Rs. 4-8.
" Windy and Fatty Body—Oil for 15 days. Rs. 4-8.
" Impotency, Sterility, Monthly Disorders—Pills for 15 days. Rs. 5-8.
" Diabetes—Pills for 15 days. Rs. 5-8.
" Bilious Complaints, Dyspepsia, etc.—Pills for 15 days Rs. 3-8.
" Nasal Diseases—Smelling Powder for 15 days Rs. 4-8.
" Rheumatism, Gout, Paralysis—Pills and Oil for 15 days, Rs. 5-8.

Up-country orders are promptly executed by Value Payable Post.

Up-country patients are requested to state clearly their age, disease and the duration of the same for my guidance.

Apply to Dr. BALKRISHNA NARAYEN JOSHI, of Benares, Tardeo Bridge, near Tram Terminus, Motiwalla's Chawl, Ground Floor, Tardeo, Bombay.

SAVARESSE'S SANDAL CAPSULES

Efficacious because absolutely pure English Oil. Not one drop of Copaiba.

Full Directions. All Chemists. Insist on Savaresse's.

Benger's Food

is mixed with fresh new milk when used; is dainty and delicious, highly nutritive, and most easily digested. Infants thrive on it, and delicate or aged persons enjoy it.

Sold in tins by Chemists, etc., everywhere.

The LANCET describes it as—
"Mr. Benger's admirable preparation."

KEATING'S LOZENGES

EASILY CURE THE WORST COUGH.

One gives relief. An increasing sale of over 50 years is a certain test of their value. Sold in bottles everywhere.

Constipation

WHICH SEX SUFFERS MOST?

"If I were asked to specify THE disease or ailment of the day, I should unhesitatingly answer—'CONSTIPATION'!"

So says one of the greatest medical writers of the present day, and he follows this statement by saying that women are the commonest sufferers. Undoubtedly he is right! Just imagine a town with every dr

GOSSIP OF THE WEEK.

LONDON, Oct. 13.

ANGELIC PROBLEMS.

The West is not unlike the East in its conception of heaven; it takes upon itself to determine the sex of the angels already in possession of bliss. The Mahomedan, with greater gallantry, has women for his angels; the Westerner will have men. Hence it comes about that a New York architect has to alter the figures of forty angels in the cathedral now building, so that they may become men. His masters will it. They seem to know. Their certainty is as startling as the definite knowledge of the distinguished cleric of whom Archbishop Benson has left record. The occasion was a luncheon, where, during a moment's pause, this good man burst out, apropos of nothing, Mr. Hawker, of Morwenstow, told me that angels had not wings—that it would impede their flight; but I saw one once, and it had wings. They were of gold. To say that consternation seized the company in whose presence the experience was told is to put it mildly indeed.

DISTINCTION AND DIFFERENCE.

The drastic alterations in policy and procedure upon which the council of the Royal Horticultural Society have decided recall a story recounted by Sir Frederick Pollock of fundamental difficulties, which upon a day perplexed the souls of members of the Dilettanti Society. The qualification for membership was that the candidate had been met in Italy by the proposing member, but once it happened that a candidate was elected who had been met at Avignon. The error was discovered, and the society proceeded to vote that in the opinion of the society Avignon is in Italy. This, however, seemed a ticklish precedent to establishment, so they gravely laid their heads together and solemnly resolved in a further motion that in the opinion of this society Avignon is the only town in France which is in Italy. Could possibility of international complications be more simply avoided?

ANAKS ARMY.

"Long Joseph," the German young gentleman of 7ft. 10in. who has just enlisted in the Potsdam Guards, was born two centuries too late. He should have made his large appearance in the time of Frederick William of Prussia, who specialised in giants. His absorbing passion when not kicking his family or his subjects with can or more solid weapon was to get together a brigade of giants. In two-and-twenty years, he spent 12,000,000 dollars on this pretty little idiosyncrasy. Had he been living now, not a draper in London, not a music-hall, not an hotel would have been safe—their uniformed large men would all have been carried off. He had emissaries everywhere, looking out for and crimping men of size. In the words of Macaulay, no head that towered above the crowd in the bazaars of Aleppo, of Cairo, or of Surat could escape the crimps of Frederick William. One Irishman, more than seven feet high, who was picked up in London by the Prussian Ambassador, received a bounty of near thirteen hundred pounds sterling—a sum much in excess of the Ambassador's salary, and worth a good deal more in our money.

FATAL DIPLOMACY.

One of the most industrious of the king's manthieves was Baron Hompesch, of the Duchy of Juliers whose many successes led him once to cast covetous eyes upon a very lengthy joiner to whom he was unknown. But how to get him? The Baron solved the problem. He ordered of the joiner a chest or cupboard which should be as long and broad as the worker himself. In due course the Baron called round. The cupboard had been finished, but he protested that it was too small. This the carpenter would not have, but laid himself within it as proof of its dimensions. No sooner had he done so than servants of the Baron clapped down the lid, and had the giant prisoner. They carted him off to the Court but when the lid was opened instead of a giant there rolled out a corpse. The man had been stifled. In his anger the King sentenced the Baron to death, but reprieved him when he wanted more giants.

THE CARDINAL'S DILEMMA.

Sports at the Vatican? Here is, indeed, a revolution. It is enough to make dead Popes turn in their graves. Cardinals must not hunt, said Pius VIII. to Cardinal Weld, who as a layman had been a great man to hounds. So the Cardinal gave up hunting, and took terrifically to walking. Cardinals must not walk, the Pope next told him, so the Cardinal gave up pedestrianism. But man cannot live by breathing alone so the Pope told him that he might repair to a place without the walls, where was a piece appointed for Cardinals to take their airings. Riding abandoned, walking abandoned, the Cardinal took to gentle airings in the spot which the Pope had mentioned. It killed the Cardinal.

BUILDING JERUSALEM.

With prospects of a new Peace Conference filling the air, it is worth while mentioning, perhaps, that architects all over the world are busy at this moment preparing plans for the new Palace of Peace which is to be used as the Permanent Court of International Arbitration. We must hope that the honour of acceptance will reward the efforts of an Englishman. At any rate, the man in the street will hope to see our very best men running for the prize. This is 12,000 guilders—£1,000 for the first, with four other prizes of 9,000, 7,000, 5,000, and 3,000 guilders respectively. The time for receiving plans expires on March 15, 1906. Particulars have to be sent in French. It is unlikely that this is news to architects, but in case some possible candidate has not all the facts before him, one may mention that Mr. D. Knutzel, architect, at The Hague, is empowered to give all particulars, Mr. T. E. Collcutt, of London, is the English member of the jury by whom the awards will be made.

NATURE'S G. P. O.

Many signs and wonders have been revealed to us this week by assembled scientists. Seated at the feet of the savants, the astonished average man gasps, like a certain young gentleman of redoubtable appetite, for more. What we want now is to see Mr. Marconi take a trip into an electron and tell us how nature there works her G. P. O. The microscope which now never boggles at enlarging so us 50,000,000 times, ought. In view of the unity of things to tell us that in each electron is a whole system of living creatures. Already the microscope has been able to count animalcule which number 10,000 to the inch and weigh less than a millionth of milligramme. Why should he not go further and findthel ittlest members of the same family? It ought to afford good sport to Sir Oliver Lodge and his contemporaries to top the wires, as it were, of these little gentry and see what they signal to each other in their mighty worlds.

THE WORLD IN AN ATOM.

Of course, there is a difficulty about tapping the wires. Communication is wireless. Then again, perhaps, there is no communication at all the Atom, which but the other day our masters taught us was the final division of matter, there are as we now all know, incalculable electrons. Each atom is compared with the solar or stellar system as containing a number of bodies moving in rapid orbits. There might not be much space to spare for Mr. Marconi within an atom, but Sir Oliver Lodge tells us the spaces between the electrons are enormous compared with their size—as great, relatively, as are the spaces between the planets in the solar system. Now, in the world of infusoria there are tiny creatures, all too small for the eye to see or the plate to detect, as they glide down our throats in a mouthful of liquid, which yet differ in bulk as vastly as a beetle differs from an elephant. Cannot one imagine the scientists of this minute world discussing each in their own electron, whether there be life in the other myriad electrons which from their world within an atom? We are twenty million miles from our nearest fixed star, and it takes its light, travelling at the rate of 186,000 miles per second, nearly three and a half years to reach us. Communication between electron and electron must be relatively as long to the unthinkably minute organism which occupy them. How, then, if at all, do they maintain communication between their atomi planets?

STARS IN COLLISION.

But there are other stars, the stars whose firmament is bounded, for present purposes, by the four walls of Covent Garden. These sometimes come into collision with disastrous results to the whole system. Of course, these things do not happen in well-ordered London—or, if they do, we are not told of them at the time. But far away in the West, when great companies take the road, there have been strange happenings. In one company were Patti and Mme. Gerster. The latter made the unhappy discovery that more money was charged for Patti nights than for those on which she played the leading role. Off bolted Mme. Gerster from Philadelphia, to New York, with never a word left behind her. The opera in which she was to have appeared that same night could not proceed without her. It was too late to publish a cancellation, and the audience had to discover it for themselves upon their arrival at the theatre.

HUNTING A PRIMA DONNA.

They fumed and fretted at the doors; some turned back and demanded the return of their money, others sent in claims which had to be met in a variety of ways. Meantime another opera had to be played, and poor Mapleson, the manager, travelled all night in quest of the fair truant. He ran her to earth at last, and after a fearful interview succeeded in winning her back. He dared not tell the true story of the fight. Instead he had to pacify the Press with a tale of his own. Mme. Gerster's baby had been seized with a cold in the stomach, he told the Press representatives, and her tender heart had made her flee instantly to her darling's side. So the story appeared, it spread from paper to paper. And everywhere the prima donna went that suffering babe figured in the columns of the local Press, until the diva foreswore forever all thought of renewed flight lest her whole family should be represented as similarly afflicted with the darling with whom all the world was unnecessarily sympathising.

SIR ARUNDEL ARUNDEL, Home Member, will leave Simla on the 4th November for Darjeeling, where he stays until the 12th, and then goes to Calcutta. After halting there a day he will proceed to Bombay to be present on the assumption of the Viceroyalty by Lord Minto on the 17th, and will Calcutta again on the 20th.

Worry and Anxiety

almost inevitably lead to a weakened and impoverished condition of the nervous systems These are forms of mental and nervous fatigue, and indicate that the nervous system is unequal to the demands made upon it by business responsibilities, social obligations, or professional duties. Such feelings give urgent and emphatic warning that the entire nervous system has become enfeebled, either as a consequence of nervous overstrain or owing to imperfect nutrition, resulting from physical illness or disorder.

Nervous Debility

of which worry and anxiety are such distressing symptoms, demands special treatment the nature of which is easily understood. If the body be weak it shows that fitting nourishment is required, and the same is equally true if the nervous system be weakened. It needs proper nutrition.

But how seldom the exhausted nervous system receives the right treatment. In many cases stimulants are resorted to, which give merely fictitious and temporary strength to the nerves, but actually leave them more weakened and worn out than before. If the nervous system be exhausted it really requires a remedy that will assist the nervous system to assimilate nourishment from the ordinary food, and will at the same time supply the vital nerve elements which are lost under the strain of overwork. Such a remedy is found in

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A Nerve Nutrient not a Stimulant.

Bishop's Tonules are a thoroughly scientific preparation, free from harmful drugs and act directly upon the nerves, improving their nutrition, building up the worn away tissues, and restoring the impoverished nervous system to full health and vigour.

To understand how and why Bishop's Tonules do this it must be borne in mind that in nervous disorders generally the nerve and brain substance is worn away faster than it can be replaced. The nerves also lack the power to extract from the food taken the elements which they have lost, and until they can do this there can be no improvement in their exhausted condition.

The principal of these nervous disorders are as follows: Nervous and General Debility or Impaired Vitality, indicated by Lassitude, Fatigue, Want of Mental and Physical Energy, Weakened Will Power, Inability for Sustained Mental Effort, Irritability and Brain Fag, Nervous Exhaustion, Indecision and Lack of Confidence and "Pluck," Mental Depression, Worry and Anxiety, Forebodings, Morbidity and Melancholy, Neurasthenia, or a worn-out condition of the Nervous System generally, characterised by Headache, Vertigo, Muscular and Nervous Prostration, and Diminished Mental Powers.

There is no pretence that Bishop's Tonules do anything magical or extraordinary They simply supply those elements that are lacking, and supply them in such a form that they can be taken up easily and naturally by the nerves. Hence it is only reasonable to expect nerve restoration where they are used.

Obviously this takes time, just as an ill-nourished body cannot be built up in a day; but the result of a continued course of treatment by Bishop's Tonules will be the restoration of the nervous system to perfect health and strength.

The effects of the Tonule treatment may not be apparent immediately, but after a short time there is an improvement in the appetite, the assimilation of food is promoted, the liver stimulated, and the flow of bile increased. The various organs of the body all show improved activity and the building up of the tissues is hastened. The eyes grow brighter and the complexion more healthy. There is a tendency for thin subjects to gain flesh, while soft and flabby flesh becomes firm. In addition to all these evidences of the power of Bishop's Tonules, the symptoms of nervous debility and exhaustion gradually disappear, and it is only a question of time as to how long it will take for the whole nervous system to be restored to full strength.

Bishop's Tonules

A Fortnight's Treatment 2/9.

A letter has just been received from a gentleman in Hampshire in the following terms:—"I have now gone through a fortnight's course of Bishop's Tonules with great benefit. I was suffering from nevousness and depression, and these have almost disappeared, especially the latter. I took one Tonule with each of my three meals."

Bishop's Tonules are supplied in vials containing a fortnight's treatment, made by Alfred Bishop (Limited), Spelman-street, Mile End New Town, London, supplies may be obtained from your chemist or drug store for 2s. 9d. Alfred Bishop (Limited) are Manufacturing Chemists only, and have but one address.

Note There are two points we wish specially to emphasise. One is that it is supremely unwise to delay commencing the treatment with Bishop's Tonules if you recognise that you are suffering from nervous overstrain or nervous or brain exhaustion. Your condition will become worse, and you may have a serious breakdown as a result of your neglect. The other point is that Alfred Bishop are always pleased to give further information to any requiring it.

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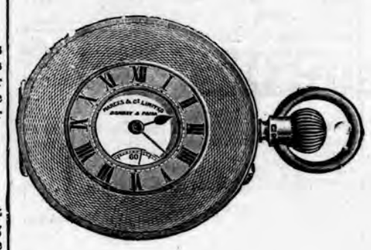

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A solid food, easy of digestion, and recommended for children after weaning, and for those who require a readily digested, concentrated nutrient at any period of life.

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Published by the Proprietor, GRATTAN GEARY, at the Bombay Gazette Offices at No. 111, Meadow Street, Fort Bombay, and printed at the Steam Press and Jobbing Offices, Marshall Lane, Bazargate Street, Fort. Agents:—London: GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill, E.C.; Messrs. T. J. ESTE & Co., 13, Whitefriars Street, E.C.; Messrs. W. J. RICHARDSON & SON, 13, Bedford Street, Strand, W.C.; Messrs. WILLIAM & WILKINS, 22, Great Queen Street, Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.

Bombay Gazette.

SECOND EDITION

BOMBAY SATURDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1905.

THE WEEK'S MAIL SUMMARY

LONDON, Oct 13.

HOME.

Ecclesiastical.—The Church Congress at Weymouth was brought to a conclusion last week.

Education in Wales.—Lord Londond rry, in a letter to Lieutenant Colonel Pryce-Jones, M. P., says the closing of the council elementary schools in Montgomeryshire will not prevent the Board of Education from making use of the Default Act for the continued maintenance of voluntary schools.

Election Intelligence.—The candidates nominated for the vacancy in the Barkston Ash Division of Yorkshire are Mr. Lane-Fox (U.) and Mr. Andrews (L.).

"General" Booth announces that for the present certain difficulties prevent him from carrying out his emigration proposals so far as Australia is concerned. These difficulties, it is explained, arise from the indisposition in Australia to receive immigrants not possessed of ample financial capital. This feeling has not been manifested by Queensland and West Australia which are ready to welcome small parties of emigrants of the class contemplated by the Salvation Army. Though, therefore, "General" Booth's original plan of sending out 5,000 families is abandoned, small contingents are to be sent, and it is hoped that they will form an object lesson as to the class, character, and fitness of the people contemplated in the original scheme.

Ireland.—Mr. J. Redmond, M. P., speaking on Sunday at Doon, county Limerick, appealed to the Irish people for such an expression of opinion as would show that Ireland would tolerate no dissension. Let the people only show their confidence in the Irish Parliamentary party, and the cause must succeed. The Dublin Corporation on Friday last, in special meeting, confirmed by a majority of one vote their previous decision to increase the salary of the Lord Mayor. The annual procession to the grave of Mr. Parnell in Glasnevin Cemetery took place on the 8th instant. An outrage is reported from Clare, where stones were thrown through the windows of Lieutenant-General Gore's residence at Derrymore on the 4th instant, and several revolver shots were fired.—In the Court of King's Bench on the 5th, Mr. J. O'Donnell, M. P., was ordered to furnish sureties to keep the peace, or go to gaol or three months.

Lord Selby, the late speaker of the House of Commons, was, on Tuesday, at the meeting of the Court of Common Council in the Guildhall presented with the freedom of the City.

Mr. Henniker Heaton, M. P., addresses to us a letter setting forth the more prominent considerations in the case for universal penny postage.

Police.—At Worship-street Police-court on Monday and Tuesday, a number of foreign Jews were brought before the Magistrate in connexion with disturbances in the East-end between observers and non-observers of the Jews Day of Atonement.—At Newcastle on-Tyne, on Tuesday, John Lockie, formerly M.P., for Devonport, was committed for trial at the assizes on a charge of misappropriating over £36,000, belonging to steamship companies of which he was the managing director.

The late Dr. Barnardo.—The remains of the late Dr. Barnardo were interred at the Barnardo Village Homes, Barkingside, on the 5th inst. An appeal has been issued for £250 000 to place the homes on a secure and permanent basis as a national memorial to Dr. Barnardo.—The King, through Lord Knollys, has addressed to Mrs. Barnardo an expression of his sincere regret and sympathy on the death of her husband. His Majesty says he has always recognized the immense benefit which Dr. Barnardo conferred on poor and destitute children by his energy, devotion, courage, and perseverance.

The unemployed.—At a meeting of the Poplar Borough Council last week, the chairman said that a telegram had been received from Lord Knollys with respect to the request that his Majesty should receive a deputation from the council on the unemployed question. The telegram stated that the memorial had been referred to the Home Secretary. At a mass meeting of women held on Monday at Bow, however, it was announced that the Poplar Borough Council had received an intimation that the King and Queen would receive an address from the Council on the occasion of the opening of Aldwych and Kingsway.

Viscount Hayashi, the Japanese Minister, took part in several public functions at Liverpool, on Tuesday.

EMPIRE

Australia.—The Commonwealth Premier, speaking last week in reference to "General" Booth's proposals said the policy of encouraging immigration into Australia would be supported by the Federal Ministry, but offers of land must come from the several States. He was confident that persons selected by "General" Booth and the Agent-General would prove desirable immigrants. A later message says that "General" Booth has telegraphed to the Federal Premier, with respect to his scheme of emigration, that he cannot proceed with an effort likely to involve a conflict between political parties in Australia. Mr. Deakin replied on Monday that there had been no change in the attitude of the Australian public or Government since his message of September 22, and that consequently the postponement of 'General' Booth's scheme was not yet understood.—Our Australian Correspondent says that "General" Booth's withdrawal of his emigration scheme is not understood there. No political party objected, and those who doubted did so mainly because they questioned the quality of the immigrants.—In the Federal House of Representatives, on Tuesday, the Premier moved a grant of £25,000 as Australia's contribution towards the cost of the Queen Victoria Memorial in London. Mr Watson, the Labour leader, opposed the motion. The debate was adjourned.—In the Victorian Assembly, on Tuesday, the State Treasurer delivered his Budget statement which showed a surplus for the past year of £527,000.

Canada.—The Governor-General has had a splendid reception on his visit to Winnipeg.

South Africa.—Lord Selborne, in the course of his tour through the Transvaal, had a very cordial reception from Boer leaders at Potchefstroom. Lord Selborne arrived at Krugersdorp on Monday, and there also received a hearty welcome. He expressed sympathy with the position of farmers, and indicated the attitude of the Government in regard to the language question in schools. Lord Selborne's visit to Krugersdorp concluded his tour in the Western Transvaal. Our Johannesburg Correspondent says he has won the goodwill of the Boer rank and file.—On Tuesday night a party of Chinese attacked two farmsteads in the Boksburg district, but were repelled and two of the marauders were wounded.—Our Cape Town Correspondent reports the arrest at Uplington of three Transvaalers with 200 cattle stolen from the Germans.

FOREIGN.

Austria-Hungary.—The Hungarian Chamber reassembled in Budapest on Tuesday, and was immediately prorogued by Royal Rescript until December 19. A resolution of protest against the policy of prorogation was adopted.

France, England, Russia, and Germany.—Our Paris Correspondent says that a general understanding between France and Germany of a nature to affect the Anglo-French "entente" is further off than ever. He has reason to think that an Anglo-Russian "rapprochement" is being strongly advocated by France, that it is being favourably considered in Russia, and that, though it would be very obnoxious to Germany, there is no likelihood of a Russo-German alliance, which is strenuously opposed in Russia.—The Paris "Matin" has been publishing some remarkable revelations of the events in the French Cabinet and elsewhere which culminated in the resignation of M. Delcasse. These disclosures have provoked a profound sensation in France, and appear, says our Paris Correspondent, to have led to a revulsion of feeling in favour of the late Foreign Minister.—The editor of the Paris "Matin" published on Wednesday, a denial that the revelations were inspired by M. Delcasse.—The "Russ," of St. Petersburg, discussing the question of an understanding between Russia and Great Britain asks for information as to the "special interests" for the defence of which provision is made in the Anglo-Japanese Treaty.

Germany.—A Colonial Congress was opened in Berlin last week. Lieutenant-General von Lieberg, formerely Governor of German East Africa, read a paper on the future of the German navy, in which he insisted on the necessity of Germany's having a strong navy in order to counteract British policy.—The marriage of Duke Charles Edward of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha with Princess Victoria Adelaide of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg-Glucksburg took place on Wednesday.

Japan.—The British China Squadron reached Kobe last week. The officers and men had a most cordial reception on Friday, and the rejoicings and hospitalities were kept up on Saturday. On Sunday Admiral Sir Gerard Noel and a party of officers left for Kioto. They arrived in the afternoon and had an enthusiastic welcome. A party of 500 bluejackets from the squadron also visited Kioto on Monday.—The squadron arrived on Wednesday at Yokohama and was accorded a most enthusiastic welcome. The newspapers publish articles dwelling on the fact that Japan's present ascendency in Far Eastern waters is largely due to British instruction and example. The new Anglo-Japanese alliance is described as invincible at sea, and fearing no opponent on shore, but as wholly inspired by peaceful motives.—Two German steamers have been captured while proceeding to Vladivostok with cargoes of provision.

Russia.—Serious rioting and bloodshed have occurred at Moscow in connexion with the strike. Street murders are reported from Warsaw.—At Tiflis on Sunday, several bombs were thrown at a detachment of Cossacks, who fired in retaliation killing and wounding many of the crowd.

Spain.—The Cortes was opened in Madrid on Wednesday by King Alfonso.

The Scandinavian Rupture.—Both Houses of the Swedish Riksdag last week, agreed to the proposal of the Government that the Karlstad Convention should be referred to a special committee. The debate on the Agreement was begun in the Storthing at Christiania on Saturday. Members of the minority on the special committee which had examined the Agreement attacked the provisions regarding the razing of the fortifications. The debate was eventually adjourned.

Obituary.—Lord Fortescue, Lord Inverclyde, Sir E. H. Carbutt, Mr. V. C. Chamberlain, Lieut.-Col. H. W. Clarke, Col. W. Livesay, Capt. Muldrow, the Rev. E. Rawnsley, Mr. J. E. Taylor, Mr. G. Wedgwood, Ferdinand Baron von Richthofen, and Admiral Saso.

Shipping.—The steamer Ruby, of Glasgow, from Middlesbrough to Grangemouth, with pig-iron, was sunk on Tuesday morning in the Firth of Forth, west of the Forth Bridge by collision with the Newcastle steamer Prudhoe Castle, from Grangemouth to Methil in ballast. The captain and six of the crew of the Ruby were drowned. The Prudhoe Castle put into the Leith considerably damaged.—The trawler Clyde rescued eight Russian seamen from a Russian schooner which foundered in the North Sea last week.

Tennis.—The first four sets of the match for the championship between Peter Latham, the holder, and C. Fairs were played at the Queen's Club, West Kensington, on Saturday. Fairs won three set to one—19 games to 13.

The Turf.—At Newmarket the Jockey Club Stakes of £10,000 were won by Mr. L. Rothschild's St Amant.—"Times."

THE "LONDON GAZETTE"

Admiralty October 7.

Royal Naval Reserve—Sub Lieut R A Learmonth has been placed on the Retired List of his rank.

Oct. 9.

In accordance with the provisions of her late Majesty's Order in Council of April 30, 1877 Engineer-Lieut A H Collins has been placed on the Retired List.

WAR OFFICE Oct. 10.

6th Dragoon Guards (Carabiniers)—Capt J H A Annesley D S O from 3rd (Prince of Wales's) Dragoon Guards to be major vice W Dougall retired; supernumerary Capt G Heseltine to be captain in succession to Major J H A Annesley D S O who holds a Staff appointment.

6th (Inniskilling) Dragoons—Major V S Sandeman from 17th (Duke of Cambridge's Own) Lancers, to be major vice Brevet Lieut Col C J Briggs, promoted lieutenant-colonel half-pay.

Royal Regiment of Artillery.

Royal Garrison Artillery—The undermentioned officers, are seconded while going through the Gunnery Staff Course at the School of Gunnery:—Capts H C Hall J A D Langhorne A D Murray Lieut P H H Preston

Foot Guards.

Coldstream Guards—Qrmr and Honorary Capt R Grindel retire on retired pay; Sergt-Major S Wright to be quartermaster with the honorary rank of Lieutenant vice Honorary Capt R Grindel.

Irish Guards—Lieut L S Coke is seconded for service with the Egyptian Army; Second Lieut P L Reid to be Lieutenant vice H G Lord Guernsey seconded. Second Lieut L A H S Earl of Portarlington resigns his commission.

Line Battalions.

The Royal Warwickshire Regt—The seconding for service with the Egyptian Army of Capt C G M Blomfield bears date May 4 1905 instead of as notified in the Gazette of May 19 1905. The promotion to the rank of captain of Lieut C B Benson D S O bears date May 4 1905 instead of as notified in the Gazette of June 2 1905. The promotion to the rank of lieutenant of Second Lieut G H U Lacon bears date May 4, 1905, instead of as notified in the Gazette of June 13, 1905. The undermentioned second lieutenants to be lieutenants:—R Morris vice S S Butler seconded; T V Barney vice H Norris seconded for service with the Indian Army.

The Suffolk Regt—Lieut G E W Hervey resigns his commission.

The Royal Welsh Fusiliers—Gentleman Cadet C H Edwards from the Royal Military College to be second lieutenant.

The King's Own Scottish Borderers—Second Lieut R H Crake to be lieutenant vice G M Barrow resigned.

The Cameronians (Scottish Rifles) Lieut Col and Brevet Col S G Grant on completion of his period of service in command of a battalion retires on retired pay Major I T Macan to be lieutenant colonel vice Brevet Col S G Grant Capt and Brevet Major C B Vandeleur to be major vice T T Macan.

The Duke of Cornwall's Light Inf—Major G B M Rawlinson retires on retired pay Capt T L Trethewy to be major vice G B M Rawlinson.

The Black Watch (Royal Highlanders)—Lieut D Campbell is seconded for service under the Colonial Office.

The Sherwood Foresters (Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire Regt.)—Capt P F R Anley is seconded for service with the Egyptian Army.

The King's (Shropshire Light Inf.—Lieut F R M English to be captain vice R A Smith promoted.

The Duke of Edinburgh's (Wiltshire Regt)—The appointment as adjutant of Lieut R F Guy notified in the Gazette of Sept 26 1905 is antedated to Sept 7 1905. The undermentioned second lieutenants to be lieutenants:—C G Bond vice R F Guy appointed adjutant; A C K S Clarke vice R M T Gillson promoted.

The Gordon Highlanders—Gentleman Cadet J A O Brooke from the Royal Military College to be second lieutenant.

Rifle Depot—Qrmr and Honorary Capt A Wh

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from the Rifle Brigade (the Prince Consort's Own) to be quartermaster vice Qrmr and Honorary Major T Riley placed on retired pay.

The Army Service Corps.

Supernumerary Capt and Brevet Major F J L Howard to be captain to complete the establishment.

Ordnance Committee.

Lieut Col A M Stuart R E to be a member vice Brevet Col J H Cowan R E whose tenure of that appointment has expired,

Army Chaplains' Department.

The Rev E Avent B A to be chaplain to the forces fourth class dated Jan 1 1904 but not to count for pay promotion or precedence prior to Oct 10 1904 and not to carry back allowances The Rev W J Ward B D chaplain to the forces third class to be chaplain to the forces second class.

Naval Ordnance Department,

Assist Commy Gen of Ordnance and Honorary Lieut Col W F Wright is retired the Army

Admiralty, 10th October.

In accordance with the provisions of Her late Majesty's Order in Council of 29th June—Lieutenant Edward John Kendall Newman has this day been placed on the Retired List, with permission to assume the rank of Commander.

Clerk Thomas Moffat Fitz Gerald has been promoted to the rank of Assistant Paymaster in His Majesty's Fleet.

Royal Naval Reserve.

In accordance with the Regulations for the Royal Naval Reserve—Sub-Lieutenant Gilbert Charles Gardner Hogg has been placed on the Retired List. Sub-Lieutenant John Donnan Wilson to be Lieutenant.

Admiralty, 11th October.

The undermentioned Engineer Lieutenants have been promoted to the rank of Engineer Commander in his Majesty's Fleet :—George Attwoll, John Arthur Richards.

Admiralty, 12th October.

Royal Naval Reserve.

In accordance with the Regulations for the Royal Naval Reserve—Lieutenant Alexander Williams Anderson has been placed on the Retired List at his own request with permission to assume the rank of Retired Commander.

Midshipman Henry Gilbert to be Sub-Lieutenant.

War Office 13th October.

The Leicestershire Regiment Major-General Archibald Hammond Utterson, C B to be Colonel, vice Major-General G T Brice, C B deceased.

War Office, Pall Mall, 13 October.

4th (Royal Irish) Dragoon Guards Lieutenant Ardian Carton de Wiart is seconded for service on the Staff.

6th Dragoon Guards (Carabiniers) Captain Owen L Francis to be Major, vice Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel (now Brevet Colonel) H P Leader, promoted.

Major Owen D Francis on retired pay.

Captain Stuart R Kirby to be Major vice O L Francis.

4th (Queen's Own) Hussars, Captain Egerton O BB Black-Hawkins is seconded for service with the Indian Army.

6th (Inniskilling) Dragoons Major Edmund S, Jackson retires on retired pay.

Captain Ewing Paterson, D S O to be Major vice E S Jackson.

21st (Empress of India s) Lancers Supernumerary Captain the Honourable Robert B F Robertson to be Captain in succession to Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel P A Kenna V C, D S O who holds a Staff appointment.

Royal Regiment of Artillery Captain.

Royal Horse and Royal Field Artillery. Captain Harold E Carey is seconded for service on the Staff.

Captain Edgar L Wheeler is seconded for service under the Colonial Office.

Corps of Royal Engineers.

Captain Geoffrey Wilkinson resigns his Commission.

Grenadier Guards.

Captain George S Clive is seconded for service on the Staff.

Supernumerary Lieutenant the Honourable Cyril M B Ponsonby M V O, to be Lieutenant, to complete establishment.

Second Lieutenant A F A N Thorne to be Lieutenant to complete establishment.

Line Battalions.

The Royal Warwickshire Regiment, Lieutenant Henry J Walmisley-Dresser is seconded for service under the Colonial Office

Second Lieutenant C E Davies to be Lieutenant, vice H J Walmisley-Dresser.

Second Lieutenant F McDermott resigns his Commission.

The Devonshire Regiment, Captain and Brevet Major James E I Mastersan, V C from half-pay, to be Captain supernumerary to Establishment with precedence next below Captain N R Radcliffe, D S O.

The Cheshire Regiment Captain Frederick Young seconded for service as an Adjutant of Volunteers.

Captain David B Thomas to be Major vice E T Taylor promoted Lieutenant Colonel half-pay.

Royal Army Medical Corps.

Captain James E Carter, M B from half-pay, to be Captain, with precedence next above Captain H V Prynne.

Commands and Staff.

Major-General Sir Edward T H Hutton K C M G C B from half-pay, to be a Major-General in charge of Administration.

Lieutenant-Colonel Stephen Frewen, from half-pay, to be a Deputy-Assistant Quartermaster-Genl, vice Lieutenant Colonel J W Hind, who has vacated that appointment.

Major William T Furse, D S O Royal Artillery, to be a Deputy-Assistant Quartermasters-General at Head-Quarters, vice Brevet Colonel A C Hansard, whose tenure of that appointment has expired

Major George E Pereira, D S O Grenadier Guards, to be a Military Attache vice Major and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel C M Ducat, 34th Prince Albert Victor's own Poona Horse, who has vacated that appointment,

Half Pay.

Major Edward T. Taylor, from The Cheshire Regiment, to be Lieutenant-Colonel.

Memoranda.

Captain Lee O FitzM. Stack, The Border Regiment, is grated the local rank of Major, whilst employed with the Egyptian Army.

THE WEATHER.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

SIMLA, Oct 27.

Local rain has fallen on the Burma Coast There has been some rain in the interior of Burma and in Assam. The only amounts above a quarter of an inch registered are at Bassein and Thayetmayo, one inch; Akyab a quarter. The depression in Eastern Bengal and Assam has disappeared. Both cloud and rainfall have diminished in North-East India. The monsoon has temporarily withdrawn from the Peninsula. Local rain is probable in Burma to-day, and dry weather elsewhere.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON FRIDAY, THE 27TH OCT.

SUMMARY.

Pressure changes show a brisk fall in Lower Sind and a slight rise or fall elsewhere. It is in considerable to large defect of normal to the north of Latitude 24°.

Winds are very variable in direction and the force has been strong at Dwarka and moderate to light elsewhere

Temperature.—The day temperature is generally above normal, the excess ranging from 5° to 10° in many places. The night temperature is 5° to 8° in defect at Cuddapah Nagpur Bangalore, Sholapur and Akola, and 5° to 9° in excess at Neemuch, Bhuj, Karachi Jacobabad and Jhansi. The highest temperature in the shade was 105° at Jacobabad and the lowest 55° at Jubbulpore.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is generally free from clouds over nearly the whole country.

Rain—Nil

Weather.—Is generally fine over nearly the whole country.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m, yesterday, give the following results :—

Wards	Plague Attacks.	Deaths	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade. ...	0	0	2
B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	0	0	7
C Market, Dhobi Talao Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	0	0	17
D Khetwadi Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahaluxmi	0	0	6
Mazagon Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura Tardeo Byculla and 1st Nagpada	0	0	20
E Parel, Sewree and Sion ...	0	0	4
G Mahim and Worli.....	0	0	8
Water Division.....	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown...	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	0	5
Total	0	0	69
Total plague deaths to date ...	304,897	92,188	
Same date last year	4	6	89

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate return of traffic for week ended 7th Oct. 1905 on 501·35 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (estimated.)	Total Earnings
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	1,25,000	1, 0, 00	4,000	2,69,000
Per mile of Railway	48	277	8	533
For previous 3 week of half-year	14,91,0	0,59,9?8	40,822	35,91,885
Total for 4 weeks.	6,16, 75	1, 9,9?8	44,822	38 60,885
Comparison.				
Total for corresponding week of previous year ..	1,13,730	1,96,5?6	824	3,11,060
Per mile of Ry. do.	225	390	2	617
Total to corresponding date do. ...	1?,?8, 2o	2 ,08,519	54,993	37,01,638

Decrease for the week ..... Rs. 42,060
Increase to date ..... ,, 1,59,247

GODHRA-RUTLAM-NAGDA RAILWAY.

Approximate return of traffic for week ended 23rd September 1905, on 141·14 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week.....	4,000	72,000	.....	17,000
Or per mile of Railway	28	.....	.....	120
For previous 1 week of half-year	63 464	1,97,535	790	2,50,184
Total for 2 weeks...	67,464	2,10,505	790	2,67,184
Comparison.				
Total for corresponding week of previous year	3,339	10 945	745	14,921
Per mile of Ry. do.	2	78	5	106
Total to corresponding date do.	54,507	1,18,428	2,405	1,67,691

Increase for the week..... Rs. 2,079
Do. to date ..... ,, 99,493

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amount	Paid-up	Last Year's Div.	Rate
INDIAN BANKS		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	12 p. c.	1,402 1/2
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 pr. ct	1,355
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	8 pr. ct	1,1??
Comml Bank of India	40,000	70	100	nil	40
Alliance Bank of Simla	15,000	100	100	12 pr ct	242 xd
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Charter Bank...	0,000	£20	£20	10 pr. ct.	£44to6
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	50,000	dol. 125	all	£1-15-0	£38
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12½	1vd 10 p.	

MISCELLANEOUS

				dvd Rs	(yearly)	
Alcock Ashdown	1,1750	100	100	dv Rs 12		3·1
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	dvd 10		
Badham Pile ...	5,00	100	100	12 pr ct		145
Bombay and Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	4,500	1,500	dvd 130		9000
Do. New Issue	1,800	625	375	dvd 45		3,800
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld..	1,250	100	100	6 pr ct		40
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	500	500	dvd 30		670
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills ...	1,700	200	200	dvd Rs14		140 155
Empire of India Life A. Co. Ld.	2,000	500	50	10 pr ct		90
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn ...	5,000	100	10	10 pr ct		19
John Robert and Co	1,500	100	100	dvd Rs10		180
Kemp and Co..	2,000	200	175	14		238
Kurrachee Landing	800	500	800	7 1-2		80
Marks and Co. Ld	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs10		158
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr ct		60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance ...	5,000	00	50	6 1-4pr ct dvd Rs8		145
Phillips and Co., Ld.....	4,000	100	100	Dvd Rs 8		58
Port Canning Co	6,000	1 000	1,000	dvd Rs20		425xd
Soundy and Co	1,000	100	1,081			25
Thresher and Co.	4,000	500	500	dvd Rs30		560
Thacker and Co.	1,500	100	100	dvd Rs.		243
Telephone Co...		25	25	vdRs37½		30

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

				Half yearly	
Alliance	1,000	1,000	al	Nil	350
Bombay; United	900	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs15	570
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co. ..	1,200	500	500	dvd Rs6	775
Central India...	1,500	500	500	dvd Rs90	1,950
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs50	980
Connaught Mills	1,650	500	500	Nil	600
Colaba Land and Mills.....	4,000	700	700	dvd Rs45	920xd
Coorla Mills ...	1,500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs35	560
Currimbhoy Mills	750	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs80	1,27
David Mills ...	1,400	500	500	dvd Rs15	1,25
Empress	2,100	500	500	Nil	45
Framjee Petit..	1,250	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs50	1,02
Hindustan	1,200	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs60	79
Howard and Padoogu ...	1,500	500	500	25	62
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	Rs 40	107
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	Nil	24
Indian Manfg..	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs30	92
Indo-China Manufacturing Co., Ld....	700	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs2..	80
James Greaves	1,800	500	500	25	53
Jamsned Manufacturing Co..	1,800	250	250	dv 215	25
Jewraj Balloo...	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd 50	64
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.....	843	1,000	1,000	dvd 655	74
Khandesh	750	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs30	
Khatau Makanjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs2..	90
Leopold	3,500	100	108	Nil	75
Laxmidas Spinning and Weaving Co..	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	7
Madras United.	500	1,000	1,000	Rs 110	3..
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs 125	2..
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs200	4,70..
New Great Eastern ...	4,400	1,000	1,000	Nil	2
Presidency Mills Co., Ld.	1,742	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs40	1
Queen Mills ...	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs52	9
Ripon Mills.....	600	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs 40	1,0
Sassoon.....	1,050	1,000	1,000	Rs 80	1,2
Sholapore Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs100	2,1
Soondardas ...	750	1,000	1,000	Nil	3
Southern Mahratta	2,380	250	250	10	215
Sun Mills, Ld...	2 200	250	250	Nil	1
Standard Mills Co.	4,000	500	500	Rs. 40	1,1
Swadeshi Mills	3,000	500	500	dvd Rs45	1,1
Sassoon and Alliance	4,000	500	500	dvd Rs37	6
nion Mills, Ld.	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	3
Western India.	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs 60	1
Kohinoor.....	2,800	500	500	35	6

Printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press